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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The fall of Monastir to the Franco-Serbian forces, announced from Paris, and admitted in the German official statement, is generally regarded as the most valuable allied success for some time. The capture of Monastir, the most important city in southern Serbia, not only places the Allies in possession of a strong strategic position, but it has already created a political impression, the importance of which it would be difficult to overestimate. This impression was considerably enhanced by the fact that the Serbian entry into Monastir was made on the anniversary of their capture of the city from the Turks four years ago. Unofficial statements from Salonika report further that Monastir was at once proclaimed the temporary capital of Serbia. The French official statement announces that the German-Bulgarian forces are still retreating. "The enemy," it says, "is falling back in disorder toward the north, pursued by the Serbians."

In the Transylvanian theater, Berlin claims that the German-Bulgarian forces have defeated the Rumanians in the Tirgu-Jiu valley, and, pushing behind them, have reached the Orsova-Craiova Railway some 60 miles to the southeast. Petrograd, however, claims that the Rumanians have assumed the offensive in the Tirgu-Jiu valley and have "carried a series of heights." The position in the Dobruja is full of obscurity. Neither Petrograd nor Bucharest reports any movement of importance; but Berlin speaks of patrol engagements near Silistria, on the eastern bank of the Danube, about 40 miles southwest of the Tchernavoda-Constanza Railway. The last official news of Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces showed that they were still operating to the north of this railway.

Meanwhile, in the western theater, the Allies continue to make progress on the Somme front. The British are steadily working up the Amiens valley, and have reached the outskirts of the village of Grandcourt, about a mile beyond Beaumont. South of the Somme, the French are successfully repelling all counterattacks and are consolidating their positions.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Yesterday's war statement says: Macedonian front: After our opponents had succeeded in making progress on Height 1212, northeast of Chegel, the German and Bulgarian troops took up a position north of Monastir. Monastir thus was abandoned.

Western war theater, army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Artillery fire directed for some days against our positions on both sides of the River Ancre made a continuation of the English attacks probable. Cavalry appearing yesterday behind the hostile front and the enormous increase of fire beginning early in the morning announced a new great attempt to break through our lines. The attempt ended in a sanguinary English reverse and gave them at only a few places an insignificant gain of ground. Troops fighting under the command of Generals Fuchs and Baron Marchall, in tenacious resistance opposed the British thrust.

Southwest of Serre, in Grandcourt and at some places south of the village we were pushed back and stand in prepared solid positions on the south bank of the Ancre.

All the other positions in the repeatedly attacked large front of 12 kilometers were maintained by our brave troops or were recaptured in a counterattack.

A strong fire of the French artillery in the sector south of Sailly Salles introduced attacks which broke down under heavy hostile losses on the northwest ridge of St. Pierre Vaast wood.

Eastern war theater: Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: There was nothing important.

Front of Archduke Charles: East

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MONASTIR FALLS INTO THE HANDS OF ALLIED FORCES

Terminus of Safe Railway Communication Will Provide Splendid Base for Future

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The bold Serbian military effort in the mountainous Tchernavoda loop has resulted in the capture of Monastir, the center of Bulgarian aspirations in Western Macedonia, following the German-Bulgarian abandonment of the strong Kenall line of defense facing the French and Russians. The ultimate fall of the town seemed certain but the swiftness of success indicates the possibility of a prompt advance beyond Monastir toward Prelep.

Monastir is the terminus of safe railway communication with Salonika and will, therefore, provide a splendid advanced base from which to launch future operations.

In any event many more German-Bulgarian troops will be needed to hold the allied forces now than were needed to man the Kenall line, but Monastir's fall is regarded in some quarters as an indication of von Hindenburg's inability to provide sufficient men for all fronts, seeing that the town has been threatened for some time. Should the Allies be able to push on sufficiently considerable influence should be exerted on the operations in Varad and in the Struma valleys further east.

Apart from the military value of the Monastir success a great moral effect is expected in Bulgaria, which is seeing the prize for which she entered the war gradually slipping from her grasp after operations lasting many months; moreover, the importance of the allied success in the Balkans at this time cannot be overlooked in view of the Greek situation.

British Advance Continues

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The British advance continues on both sides of the Ancre stream and a southern attack has reached the outskirts of Grandcourt, the next village upstream toward Miraumont after Beaumont, but on the southern bank.

Success in East Africa

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—An official statement reports an encounter between the British in East Africa and German forces from Tabora. The Germans invested a small British post at Malangali on Nov. 8, and made three fruitless assaults on the positions. A British column from Rufiji River arrived on the 12th, and attacking the Germans in the rear dispersed them, taking eight Europeans and 15 natives prisoners. The booty included one machine gun, 40 cases of ammunition, stores, pack animals and cattle.

Portuguese African Gains

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LORENZO MARQUEZ, East Africa—A Portuguese column, an official announcement states, has occupied Luilindi in the Massassi district, another column reaching Mecama beyond the Rovuma River.

NOBEL PRIZE AWARDED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday)—It is officially confirmed that the 1915 Nobel literature prize has been bestowed on Romain Rolland.

CHANGES IN POLITICAL LINES OF FAR WEST

Result of Recent Election Shows Passing of Old Parties, Say Leaders, and Formation of Mobile Groups on New Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That the invisible barrier defining the two great political parties and holding voters in line at election after election is broken beyond repair, at least in the far West, and that both of the old parties, preparing for the realignment that is taking place in fact if not in name, are already making their plans to array themselves on what they believe to be the side that will dominate the presidential contest in 1920, is indicated in much written and spoken comment on the Pacific Coast regarding the result of the recent election.

When a whole section of the country goes both Democratic and Republican at the same election, say the commentators, in effect, that fact itself is proof that that political area can not be said to be either Democratic or Republican but just American. The idea, as it is widely expressed, is that the electorate, having placed citizenship above partisanship, will henceforth think and vote for itself, forcing the party organization to be always mobile in construction in order that it may serve the broader and finer exigencies of the people's need, rather than allowing it, as a political crystallization, with its conventional and often outworn standard, to obstruct the accomplishment of the vital needs of the hour.

That this movement has gone so far as to threaten the very existence of the Republican party in the nation is the opinion of Chester Rowell, Republican national committeeman for California. In speaking of the cause of the loss of California by the Republicans, which he attributes to the failure of the Progressive party to give the Progressives any reason for coming back into the party other than mere party victory, Mr. Rowell says: "When the present chairman of the Republican party in California (Mr. Rowell) went to the utmost lengths to establish proper relations between the Republican candidate and the Progressives of the West, he was fighting to save the political life of Charles Evans Hughes and perhaps the life of the Republican party. He was prevented from succeeding then and neither he, nor anyone, has been able to succeed since, and possibly no one will ever be able to succeed again. It was the tide which had to be taken then or never. If there is any hope for the Republican party that hope is in its thoroughgoing, outspoken, uncompromising progressivism everywhere, after the example already accomplished in California. It is life by this process or not at all."

Mr. Rowell then announces that an organized, comprehensive and determined struggle to make the Republican party the great liberal political entity of the nation will be begun at once and will be continued until it succeeds or fails. In this connection it should be understood that Mr.

RUMANIA DENIES CLAIMS OF GERMANY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BUCHAREST, Rumania (Monday)—A Rumanian semi-official communiqué contradicts the recent German claims that the Rumanian civil population was participating in the fighting and states the evident purpose of the statement is to justify the massacres which they intend to perpetrate in Rumania, as they did in Serbia and Belgium, and which they have already carried out in invaded villages.

Alleged Armed Resistance

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—An official communiqué again alleges that the Rumanian population is offering armed resistance in Wallachia.

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LABOR DECIDES TO DISOBEY CERTAIN COURT ORDERS

Federation Adopts Resolution to Ignore Injunction if Labor Is Held to Be Property

BALTIMORE, Md.—The American Federation of Labor this afternoon unanimously adopted a resolution declaring organized labor should disobey any injunction "founded up on the dictum that labor is property." The resolution asserted any judge issuing such an injunction should be impeached.

Great interest attaches to the prospective visit of the heads of the four railroad brotherhoods who are expected to address the convention today or Tuesday on the Eight-Hour Law. The convention already has shown sympathy with the cause of the railroad men by unanimously adopting a recommendation of the federation executive council to oppose any proposition providing for compulsory investigation carrying with it compulsory service.

Indorsement is given to the movement to obtain from all governments at the time of the signature of the treaty of peace the establishment of

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UNITED POLAND MAY EMERGE AT END OF THE WAR

Complete Independence Regarded as Only Solution of Problem—Hungary's Interest in Favoring New Polish State

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The telegrams of Mr. Asquith, M. Briand and Signor Boselli to M. Sturmer, the Russian Prime Minister, are interpreted by London Poles as definitely fixing the position of the Polish question, that it is not a Russian domestic issue, but an international issue, and that Russia's western allies cannot regard a just settlement of the question as outside of their province.

In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, a Polish gentleman expressed the view that an autonomous Poland under Russian suzerainty was not in the long run feasible, and that the only thorough and just solution was the complete independence of a United Polish Commonwealth.

Moreover, he added, this was a solution in accordance with the fundamental idea of nationality for which the Entente were fighting. While a growing body of opinion in Russia would oppose any future infringement on Polish autonomy, they had to remember that the government of the vast lands under the sway of the Tsar had become increasingly centralized during past centuries.

It might be held that for one relatively small part of these lands, namely, Poland, to be under an autonomous government while the remaining vast area was ruled from the center would dislocate the whole Russian administrative machine, and the irresistible tendency would be for that machine to infringe increasingly upon Polish autonomy and to produce a similar situation to that of Finland.

He agreed that Russia's proposal was much more in accordance with Polish aspirations than that of Germany and Austria. When Germany approached Austria with the proposal that Galicia should be added to the new Polish state, Austria agreed on condition that Posen should also be added, fully realizing that Germany would never agree to this proposition and a deadlock would ensue. Hungary was the only Central Power well disposed to Polish unity, as independence on the score of self-interest for Polish unity, would involve no sacrifices on her part and Polish independence would mean the appearance of a buffer state on her flank between herself and Russia.

This was a simple explanation of the fact that municipalities and governing bodies in most of Hungarian counties had passed resolutions in favor of a Polish State. The Christian

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FIRST SESSION OF COMMERCE INQUIRY OPENS

Investigators Into Domestic and Foreign Carrying Trade to Hear Shippers, Railway Union Men and Capitalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Presentation of testimony by interested parties from many sections of the United States begins Tuesday morning before the joint committee authorized by the recent session of Congress to make an inquiry into conditions relating to interstate and overseas commerce and to report as to the needs of legislation on this question, as well as on the advisability of governmental ownership of public utilities.

The committee held its first public session today in the Senate office building. After many interests, including the railroads, telephone and telegraph companies, railway employees, trade organizations and state railroad commissions, had expressed their desires to be heard subsequently, the committee met in executive session to consider the method of procedure.

That the investigation into the subjects before the joint committee will be most inquisitorial in its thoroughness and of protracted duration was indicated at today's hearing, attended by approximately 75 delegates and attorneys for various organizations, as well as individuals who wish to express their views to the committee.

Just which interests shall first submit testimony is a question that the committee of which Senator Newlands of Nevada is chairman, is considering this afternoon.

The sentiment at today's hearing appeared to be that the railroad executives, represented by A. P. Thom, should represent their case first. This view was taken when Representative Adamson, father of the railroad Eight-Hour Law, recalled that at a hearing given by the House Interstate com-

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GREEK MINISTERS MAY REFUSE THE ALLIES' DEMANDS

Military Circles Determined Not to Submit—Reservists' Attitude Complicates Situation

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—The Greek ministers, it is understood, have decided to refuse compliance with Admiral du Fournet's note presented on Friday demanding the delivery of guns, machine guns, rifles, shells and trucks not actually used by troops under arms.

Military circles expressed a determination to refuse the agreement at all costs and the situation is disturbing. The attitude of reservists' leagues complicates the question.

Admiral du Fournet was received by King Constantine yesterday, and it is believed a telegram from M. Briand to the King on Saturday urged the King to rid himself of the mischief-makers about him and to reestablish friendly relations with the Entente at the same time maintaining the policy of neutrality.

M. Lambakis, acting chief editor of the Venizelist Patria, has been arrested for high treason in publishing recent documents regarding the handing over of Fort Rupel to the Bulgarians.

Resignations Accepted

Venizelist Officers to Be Released on Saturday

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—King Constantine has signed a decree accepting the resignation of Venizelist officers now in prison under desertion charges and, it was understood, they would be released on Saturday.

Athens University was the scene on Friday afternoon of a fight between Royalist and Venizelist students as a result of a pro-war meeting, at which it was proposed to petition the King to abandon neutrality. The police were called in and Venizelists subsequently paraded the streets cheering M. Venizelos.

Saturday witnessed further disorders and the Premier has instituted inquiries. It is reported that Admiral du Fournet has ordered the German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian ministers to leave the country by Wednesday.

AIRMAN OVER MUNCH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MUNICH, Germany (Monday)—An official announcement states that an airman appeared over Munich at 1 P. M. on Friday and dropped seven bombs, causing slight material damage and no casualties. The airman disappeared westward.

SHIPS REPORTED SUNK

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—Three more British, one French, one Italian, two Portuguese, one Swedish, and one Danish ship are reported sunk.

BORDER TREATY CONFERENCE IS NEARING END

Settlement or Failure Will Be Announced Soon—Cabrera Delays Final Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lane, chairman of the United States contingent of the Joint Mexican Commission, came to Washington on Saturday and held a three-hour conference with President Wilson at the White House. Secretaries Lansing and Baker also were present.

No official account has been given out concerning the conference. It is permissible to say, however, that Mr. Lane reported to the President the proceedings that had in view the agreement for the border patrol, and the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition, and to which two of the Mexican members are said to have given their consent. The objections of Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican contingent, were explained. Secretary Lane returns to Atlantic City today.

It is understood that the President, Secretary Lansing and Secretary Baker are in full accord with the United States members of the commission in everything they have done. Mr. Lane himself said he was well pleased with the White House conference. It is believed here that the United States commissioners will renew today their proposition that each Government patrol its own side of the border, but with the understanding that United States troops will pursue across the border any marauding bands who come to this side.

From official sources it is learned that a settlement may be expected in the very near future, or not at all. This would indicate that affairs have been brought to a point where only the objection of Mr. Cabrera stands in the way.

The developments of the next few days, therefore, are considered to be most important. As has been stated before, until a settlement is reached no statement or comment will be forthcoming from the State Department.

ELEVATED PLANS TO INCREASE ITS INCOME OPPOSED

Representatives of Various Improvement Organizations and Others Protest Fare Increase or Zone System

Opposition to the methods proposed by the Boston Elevated for financial relief was voiced by representatives of citizens and improvement associations at the hearing given by the special recess committee of the Legislature to consider the financial condition of the Elevated at the State House today.

President Henry G. Wells of the State Senate acted as chairman in the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Calvin Coolidge.

Appearing for the Germantown Citizens Association, Jean P. Nickerson of West Roxbury said that his organization was opposed to any increase in fares, the establishment of a zone system, and to the abolition of existing transfer privileges.

"The people of West Roxbury and Roslindale for whom I am appearing have built their homes in the district and for years they have led the fight for cheaper fares on railroads and trolley lines," he said. "Any increase in fares will be bitterly opposed by our association. If any increase in fares is allowed, our property, which is mostly held by working people and which represents all the money they have, will greatly depreciate in value. The solution of the transportation problem in Greater Boston lies in co-operation between the railroads and the Elevated. Our organization ap-

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GERMAN CLAIM AS TO SINKING VESSEL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—An official communiqué says our submarine, having sunk, 80 miles west of Malta, a 12,000-ton transport on Nov. 5 and reported the fact on Nov. 15, the British Admiralty has declared that the only vessel sunk in the Mediterranean on Nov. 6 was the Arabia, sunk without warning, 300 miles east of Malta. Two separate cases are concerned, differing both as to time and place. The Arabia was armed with 15-centimeter guns and was carrying hundreds of war laborers to France. When the British Government permitted passengers to travel on the Arabia it was imperiling the lives of noncombatants.

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Britain Denies Statement

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Regarding the Berlin communiqué on the sinking of the Arabia, the admiralty states that no ship, transport or otherwise was sunk in the Mediterranean on Nov. 5.

GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA SEEKS AID OF THE DUMA

Ministers of War and Marine Inform Deputies of Importance of United Efforts—"Russia Was Never So Near Victory"

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—During a debate in the Duma, the ministers of war and marine unexpectedly intervened and made very important declarations. M. Shuvaev, after expressing his thanks for the patriotic efforts of deputies regarding munition work, said the war would be carried on to the end and the peace talk was unfounded.

Russia was more prepared than ever. Every one whom it had been possible to take for the manufacture of munitions had been taken, including women and young girls. He then gave the following figures showing first, the surplus output at Jan. 1, 1916, and second, the surplus output at the present moment as compared with Jan. 1, 1915: Three-inch guns, 5.8 times and eight times, respectively; repairs 5.7 times and nearly four times; 3.6-inch shells 4.5 and 7.5 times; four-inch shells 2.5 and nine times; six-inch shells, twice and five times; three-inch shells 12.5 and 19.7 times; four-inch and six-inch bombs for land mines, four times and 16 times.

In certain cases the output had increased 40 times and asphyxiating gases had increased 33 and 69 times. Aviation was developing. That was what common efforts gave them. He could assure the House that Russia was never so near victory but he regarded as indispensable condition of success that there should be cooperation between the Government and Duma.

Admiral Grigorovich, the Marine Minister, considered that nothing had been so useful to Russia in the past in carrying on the war as the help of members of the Duma who had stimulated the country to unprecedented efforts by hearty cooperation and example. The support of the War Minister in his difficult task was a necessity which he hoped they would recognize, and he also expressed the view that in the cause of victory the fullest and heartiest cooperation should be maintained between the Duma and the Government.

These speeches provoked a scene of great enthusiasm in the Duma, the Deputies crowding around the Ministers, who shook hands with many of them. It was noted especially that the War Minister cordially greeted M. Milenkov, who, two days before, had violently attacked ministers and other very high people.

The Minister's declarations are everywhere regarded as of great importance, even by those who have taken a gloomy view of the relations between the Government and the Duma.

Prince Lvov in the name of the Zemstvos has telegraphed to both ministers declaring that their manly statement is inspired by sincere patriotism, and that it is with feelings of pride and tranquility that Russia learns from the highest representatives of her army and navy of increasing preparedness of military forces for the enemy's overthrow.

He adds: It is with a feeling of the utmost satisfaction that the country learns that the highest representatives of the army and navy regard a close and frank union with the people themselves and their representatives as the only method of overthrowing the enemy. In some quarters it is considered that the Duma has won a striking victory, and that the ministers of the army and navy have allied themselves with the Duma and people whose whole-hearted support of the war is undoubted.

Speeches Relieve Situation

Emperor's Message Has an Excellent Effect

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

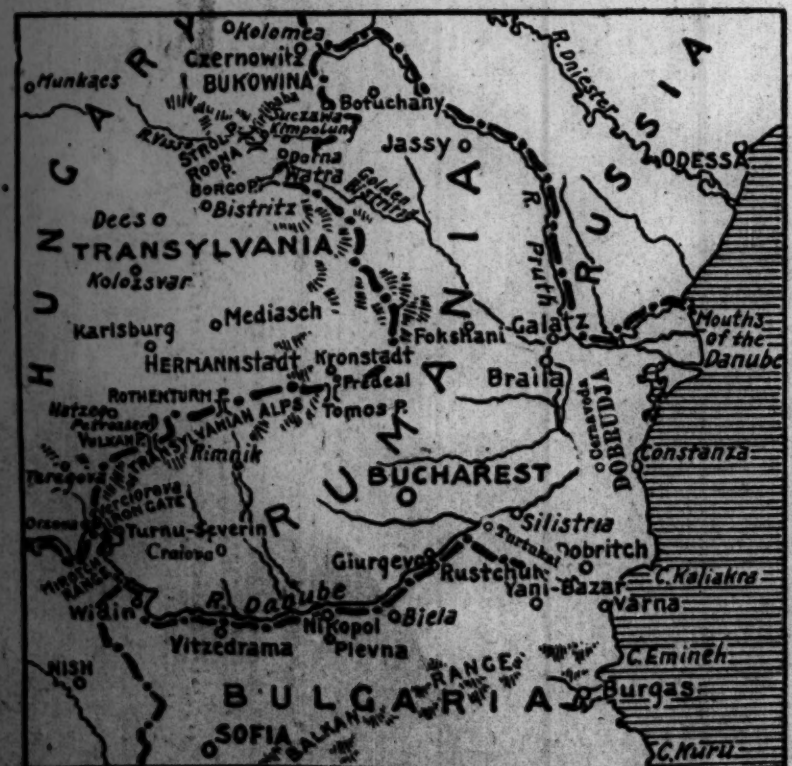
PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The speeches of the War and Marine Ministers are regarded as having greatly relieved the acute situation which resulted from the Duma's determined attitude regarding its demands. The Emperor's telegram read later, strongly reaffirming the resolve to fight to a finish, had also an excellent effect.

Russia's Irrevocable Decision

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Russian Embassy has received a telegram from the Russian Government which says that the rumors recently spread by the press in certain countries concerning alleged secret negotiations between Russia and Germany with the object of concluding a separate peace cannot in view of their persistence leave the Russian Government indifferent.

The Imperial Government declares in the most categorical manner that these rumors can only play into the hands of the enemy and that Russia will maintain intact its close union with her brave allies, and, far from thinking of concluding a separate peace, will fight the common enemy at their sides without faltering the slightest until final victory. No hostile intrigue will succeed in weakening Russia's irrevocable decision.



Map showing Transylvanian Alps indicate scenes of recent battle south of the Vulkan Pass.

FIRST LINK IN AERO MAIL LINE IS PROJECTED

Glenn Muffy Hopes to See the Chicago-New York 14-Hour Schedule Effective With Government Aid in 18 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The proposal of an airplane mail service from Chicago to New York on a 14-hour schedule is still some distance from accomplishment, but is receiving consideration. Glenn Muffy, a well-known Aero Club man who is organizing a company to establish the aerial mail to New York, informs this bureau that the plans have not gotten far in an active way but that he has some big people interested and if all goes well he hopes to see the service in operation within 18 months. At least that is a minimum of the time required, says Mr. Muffy, as there will be some delay in beginning operations.

The details of the flight to New York, as Mr. Muffy is working them out, include three stops en route, the first to pick up Toledo mail, the second Cleveland mail, and the third a non-mail stop near Williamsport, Pa. Neither of the large cities would be visited, but connections made with mail trains dropping off Toledo mail near Napoleon, O., and Cleveland mail somewhere near Youngstown, O. No Pittsburgh or Pennsylvania mail would be carried, as the trains do well enough for these Pennsylvania cities. The project is primarily a Chicago and New York line. If it works to advantage, other routes may be established.

The air service contemplated, said Mr. Muffy, is to be a plain commercial proposition, working under Government contract the same as the railroads. No contract has as yet been signed, as the air line is not advanced to that stage. Mr. Muffy said he had talked the project over with Government officials and believed that the Government would be glad to sign just as soon as the service was ready. "It is just a matter of getting it ready," he added. Letters would be carried at regular postal rates, requiring only the special delivery stamp in addition. As to the income to the company, Mr. Muffy thought the air road would show quite a respectable profit. He is figuring on the Government paying more for the air service than the railroad price, on the basis that facilitation of the mail delivery between the nation's two largest cities deserves special consideration.

One thousand pounds of mail moving nightly from each city is the initial plan for operation. Flights would be made by night, as no advantage is seen for day runs, since mail delivered to the terminal cities in the evening would have to lie over until the next morning. One machine would start each way every night, going as far as the Cleveland station and there meeting a relay machine. Gasoline would be taken on at other stations. In addition, 28 signal and emergency stations about 22 miles apart would be laid out along the way, guiding the aviators by searchlights. Four machines would be required to handle the night's mail, with a reserve of five. The time, said Mr. Muffy, would vary with the wind. He believed the average flight between New York and Chicago would run around eight or nine hours, but for a reliable margin would be scheduled at 14. By carrying less gasoline than the aviator who recently completed the Chicago to New York flight, the mail per machine could be increased to 1000 pounds. The cost of establishing the company, Mr. Muffy said, would be \$250,000 for the start, increasing to \$500,000. "An airplane mail service from Chicago to New York is mechanically possible, it is just a question of putting the aeroplane to commercial use," he concluded.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PARIS, France.—Some official statistics have been issued regarding the decrease of unemployment since the beginning of the war. In Paris the number of unemployed persons which amounted to 294,000 in October, 1914, fell to 47,000 in October, 1916. The output of the unemployment fund per fortnight has decreased from \$4,750,000 to \$2,800,000. The contribution of the State to these funds has dropped from \$1,300,000 to \$336,000. In the industrial suburbs of Paris the number of unemployed and the State contribution have diminished by 94 per cent. In the provinces a great many of the unemployed funds have been suppressed altogether, owing to the total lack of unemployed. In other parts of the country the proportion of unemployed and of expenses connected with them have decreased in proportions varying between 51 per cent for Nancy to 91 for Lyons. The fact is that there are no longer any genuine unemployed men or women, owing to the utilization of all available labor. This result has been obtained by the system of close inquiry instituted in the cases of men and women who receive assistance. It is the intention of the Minister of War and of the Under-Secretaries of State for Artillery and the Commissariat Department to make full use of all the genuine unemployed. Owing to the lack of men, the number of women and of men no longer fit for the army is increasing rapidly in the factories working in the cause of national defense.

NO CHANGE IN CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Returns from 43 of California's 58 counties have been officially canvassed without departure from the unofficial tabulations of the same district.

GERMAN TASK IN ORGANIZING STOCK OF RAW MATERIAL

Dr. Walter Rathenau Describes Work of Department Established Under His Direction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BERLIN, Germany.—Dr. Walter Rathenau, the president of the Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft, and one of Germany's most prominent business men, has obtained permission to publish in book form the report which he read before the "Deutsche Gesellschaft, 1914" in December last, on the manner in which the organization of Germany's stock of raw materials had been effected during the war. It was Dr. Rathenau who, as he himself relates, was entrusted with the whole vast problem when the war was but a few days old, and however much opinion may differ in Germany as to its achievements, his account of the establishment and work of the War Department for Raw Materials makes good reading, and represents an interesting chapter of the history of the war.

Dr. Rathenau's own account of the opening of that chapter is that three days after England's declaration of war, realizing that his country was a beleaguered fortress, he could endure the uncertainty as to its position no longer, and obtained an interview with the head of the general war department to whom he explained that the stock of materials indispensable for the conduct of the war would last only a limited number of months unless something were done.

Nothing he found, however, had so far been done, but on returning home full of anxiety he found a telegram from General von Falkenhayn, who was then Minister for War, asking him to call the following afternoon, Sunday, Aug. 9. On his arrival he expressed his surprise that the minister should have time to see visitors with the mobilization going on, but General von Falkenhayn, he says, pointed to his writing table and said: "You see, it is clear. The great work is done, the mobilization is completed, and I have time to receive visitors. Then they talked for the best part of the afternoon, with the result that the minister finally resolved to set up an organization for raw materials, no matter how large it might be or what it might cost, so long as it was effective and achieved its object. I rose to go, writes Dr. Rathenau, but the minister for War detained me and made the unexpected proposal that I should undertake the work. I was not prepared, and asked for time to think it over, but that was not permitted; I had to give my consent, and so I saw myself installed a few days later at the War Office.

The new official was given a colonel and a secretary to instruct him in the ways of officialdom, and was allotted four small rooms at the War Office for a department which now occupies blocks. He soon found that in view of the war wastage at that time, which has since been greatly exceeded, some of the necessary materials would last a year, and the majority a much shorter time, so that the first thing that had to be done was to regulate the disposition of the whole of the nation's resources, with the satisfying of the needs of the army as the one great object in view, then to set about producing material previously obtained abroad, and lastly to manufacture substitutes as far as possible.

Dr. Rathenau then describes at length the innumerable difficulties encountered, the legal barriers, the dealings with hosts of officials, the limitations of space and time, and the great difficulty of finding men to do the work. Finally, however, he gathered a band of enthusiasts about him and a new conception of the requisition system was evolved by which goods were left in the hands of their possessors, but their use was controlled by the State, through the medium of the War Department for Raw Materials, which by this time had come into being. Its founder describes the department as a mixture between a limited liability company and an official organization, an economic form which, he considers, may persist even after the conclusion of peace. Its task, he writes, is to concentrate control over raw materials and so to direct their movement that every center of production is supplied with the material necessary for the fulfillment of its official contracts at fixed prices and on fixed conditions.

After an entertaining description of how the different industries looked askance at the new department at first, Dr. Rathenau sketches in detail his handling of the salt-peter problem, the greatest and most serious of all that confronted him since "the very conduct of the war itself was to some extent a salt-peter problem." At first, he writes, the position did not seem unfavorable, as the stock, in addition to that obtained from Ostend and Antwerp, looked as if it would be sufficient for a considerable time. But then came the question as to what would happen if the war in the East assumed the same dimensions as that in the West, and to that there was no reply. So at length he obtained permission from the War Office for the chemical industry to build as many factories as it possibly could, and the industry, which had already been studying the question, fell in with the plan, acquiescing in the stipulation that it must first build its factories before the Government could place its orders.

The factories were finished by Christmas, even before the orders were signed, and the manufacture of salt-peter became a German industry, while the greatest technical danger of the war was averted.

Finally, when General von Falkenhayn came to Berlin in the spring of 1915, Dr. Rathenau was able to assure him: We are provided with all essentials, the war is independent of the acquirement of raw materials. The

supply is in part absolute; as much is produced as is needed; in other branches it will suffice for as long as the enemy cares to prolong the war. In some directions we have, in addition, been able to undertake to supply our allies. The English blockade of raw materials has become ineffective. Indeed, more than that, it has reacted against England herself. Her unlimited economic freedom is today England's greatest burden. She can buy and buy, but fears every purchase, for each one of them impairs her balance abroad.

UNITED POLAND MAY EMERGE AT END OF THE WAR

(Continued from page one)

Science Monitor informant did not know if the Hungarian opposition had presented a memorandum to the Government some months ago in conjunction with the Poles advocating the creation of an independent and united Poland, but it was not improbable and the plan would not necessarily be disapproved by the Hungarian Government for whom the Opposition often enunciated views impossible to back officially.

The Christian Science Monitor informant said he had heard that Count Andrassy, who was reputed to hanker after Baron Burián's post, had remarked to a Pole that personally he would like to see Galicia joined to Poland, but it was not a proposition he could submit to Vienna. There was no substance in Hungary's support, however, but there would be so many questions to settle at the close of the present Armageddon that an independent and united Poland might emerge from the confusion of international problems demanding settlement.

Much was to be hoped from the influence of the western allies.

Allies' Note on Poland

Germans Are Charged With Having Violated Engagements

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—The Foreign Office has issued a statement, also issued in Paris and Rome, regarding Germany's Polish proclamations. The statement points out that it is an "established principle of international law that military occupation resulting from war operations cannot, in view of its precariousness and de facto character, imply transfer of sovereignty and cannot, therefore, carry with it any right to dispose of this territory to the advantage of any power whatsoever. In giving de jure application to their occupation of these territories the Emperors of Germany and Austria have not only committed an illegal act, but have also disregarded one of the fundamental principles on which the constitution of civilized nations are based."

The note stated that in proposing to raise an army in Poland, the Central Empire rulers have once more violated the engagements they had undertaken to observe and by which a belligerent is forbidden to force the subjects of its opponents to take part in operations of a war directed against their own country. [Article 23 of the provisions annexed to the fourth Hague convention, 1907, ratified by the Central Empire, rules.]

Italy and Polish Question

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy.—Signor Boselli has addressed a telegram to M. Sturmer associating himself with the communication sent by Mr. Asquith and M. Briand regarding the German and Austrian establishment of the new State on temporarily occupied Polish territory. The Italian nation, the telegram states, has always cherished sentiments of warm regard for the Polish people, and the Italians have complete confidence that the victory of Allied arms will defeat the illusory plan formed in contempt of international law and existing conventions.

The royal Government can only applaud the declaration already made by the Imperial Government guaranteeing autonomy to all combined Polish peoples which, for centuries, has been the ideal of that noble nation.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES UNION GETS CHARTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 600 Government employees of the Custom House here have joined the Federal Employees Union, to which charter No. 15,203 has just been granted by the American Federation of Labor. Its leaders say they desire to promote greater cooperation between employer and employee and promote the efficiency of all.

In case of disputes between employees and their employers, mediation will be attempted. This falling, the collector of the port shall be appealed to. The men say they are opposed to strikes and will not go on strike or lend their financial or moral aid to strikes of other bodies of employees. Thomas R. Edwards, originator of the Federal Employees Union, believes that within a year there will be 500,000 members. He is active in behalf of the Nolan Bill which, it is said, would benefit about 200,000 Federal employees. Better pay and pensions are two of the aims of the union.

GERMAN PARTY LEADERS DEBATE FOREIGN POLICY

Speeches in Reichstag Close Without Need of Intervention by Government Spokesmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BERLIN, Germany.—Herr Bassermann, the National Liberal leader, began his speech during the Reichstag debate on the Chancellor's speech, with a tribute to the army and navy, characterizing the battle of the Skagerak as a brilliant victory of Admiral von Tirpitz. Replying to the speech just made by Herr Scheidemann, he denied that the Chancellor's previous speeches could be construed as a renunciation of annexation, and claimed that the Socialist leader under-estimated England's determination to go on with the war. On the other hand, he welcomed what the Chancellor had said on the subject of England, since, while not overlooking the magnitude of the Russian menace in the future, he considered it secondary at present to the English. Every practicable weapon likely to shorten the war, he added, must be used, as the Chancellor had said. As for the attacks against the latter, while his party disapproved of them, it could not condemn them wholly, as they were conducted by many men whose patriotism was above reproach. Besides, if the anti-Chancellor campaign was to be condemned, the speaker said he must also protest against the agitation carried on against Admiral von Tirpitz. He then went on to declare that, despite its alliance with the Conservatives in other matters, the National Liberal party desired internal political reform, both in the empire and the separate states, notably Prussia. It also demanded unrestricted advancement for all who were efficient, the abolition of all barriers, and equality of treatment for the working classes.

Dr. Naumann had been chosen as spokesman for the Progressives and took the opportunity to dwell on his favorite theme of Central Europe. He pointed out that instead of Central Europe being the battlefield of Europe today as she was during the Thirty Years' War and at the time of the Battle of the Nations, the present war was being fought along her borders, a fact which was of such historical magnitude that it should banish all pessimism. As for the English, exaggerated condemnation of their conduct must be guarded against, and Germany recognized what they and especially the religious elements among them, had done for Germany wounded and prisoners, but England could have prevented the Russian mobilization by declaring her neutrality, whereas it was impossible for Germany to accept her proposal for a conference. Continuing, the speaker endorsed Herr Scheidemann's declaration as to the necessity for political reform, and intimated that it would be insisted upon by the changed nature that would emerge from the war, even though a second Pharaoh might arise and ignore all the promises previously made, promises that were very intangible in any case.

Count Westarp, the Conservative leader, who followed, attacked the policy of both the Socialist minority and majority. That of the former, he said, would have compelled the Government to leave the frontiers open, while that of the latter could be approved as a whole, except that as in the case of Belgium, for instance, Germany must hold what she had conquered at such sacrifice in so far as it was necessary for the future of the German nation. Proceeding to approve the Chancellor's definition of England as the main enemy, the speaker entered his demand for the unrestricted use of all weapons, but added that the choice of the right moment must, of course, be left to the supreme command. Continuing, he said that the Italian and Rumanian declarations of war were two serious events, even added that, since in the minority and Transylvania had averted the worst danger, and it was a question whether it would not have been better to insist energetically at the beginning of the war on Rumania's loyalty to her treaty obligations. Turning to Herr Scheidemann's program for a democratic State, Count Westarp insisted that such questions should not be broached while the country was at war, and intimated that his party was determined "to defend the foundations of the monarchy" both during the war and afterward, and would not observe the political truce if they were attacked. He did not consider, however, that individual expressions of opinion were violations of that truce, and took the opportunity to explain that the controversy concerning a discrepancy between figures regarding the number of submarines quoted by Admiral von Tirpitz and his successor respectively had been traced to a misunderstanding on the part of the Federal Council.

Herr Haase, the Socialist minority speaker, then made his declaration concerning the submarine war, and added that both Belgium and Serbia must be restored, and that the Chancellor must say clearly on what conditions he would make peace. The basis of peace, he declared, must be the territorial integrity of all countries, and a system of international law must be established, although permanent peace was hardly to be looked for so long as capitalism obtained. The Chancellor, he continued, had gained no following by his reform declarations, because the Government was not in earnest in the matter. The time for reform was now, but the war had greatly strengthened the reactionary element, the expression of opinion was suppressed everywhere, and the final stroke was the suppression of the Vorwärts for exposing the methods of the anti-Chancellor fronde, and the demand made by the military authorities for the dismissal of its editors. There was nothing more to be hoped from statesmen, Herr Haase con-

cluded, and the patience of the masses was not inexhaustible either in Germany or in other countries. An agreement, he insisted, was possible.

This speech was the last on the advertised list, and the great debate awaited with so much trepidation had thus run its course without any necessity whatever for intervention on the part of the Government. Dr. David, a Socialist majority speaker, brought the discussion to a conclusion by a speech in which, like the Conservative and Progressive speakers, he insisted that it was England, not Germany, who brought on the war, but that reconciliation with her must not be regarded as beyond the bounds of possibility, and his party did not draw that conclusion from the Chancellor's speech. As for France he explained that the French had hitherto looked upon Germany as the aggressor because the Russian mobilization was represented to them as having taken place some days after it actually did. This false impression must be removed by a statement of the facts, for Germany had not entered upon the war to take anything from France or Belgium, as was proved by the Kaiser's letter to King George of England promising to refrain from an attack on France if the latter would remain neutral. Finally, Dr. David insisted that the question of reform was a question of the moment. The demands formulated by Scheidemann, he said, contained nothing more than what has long since been realized in Scandinavian countries. Give us the constitution of Denmark, and all our demands will be realized within the limits of a constitutional monarchy. The men of the Right want no constitutional monarchy. They want Prussian constitutionalism. They want a monarchy which may be summed up in the phrase "Und der König absolut, wenn er unsern Willen tut."

GERMAN COMMITTEE AND LIEBKNECHT CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BERLIN, Germany.—As already reported by cable, Herr Bernstein brought forward a motion as soon as the Reichstag met in favor of a demand for Dr. Liebknecht's release during the parliamentary session, the sentence passed upon him not having yet been ratified by the Supreme Court of Appeal. The House referred the matter to the committee on procedure, and a brief account of the treatment of the matter by that body has been issued to the press.

The first item dealt with was a communication from the Military Court in Thorn requesting the Reichstag's assent to the institution of proceedings against Dr. Liebknecht for having taken part, together with Herr Rühle, in a conference of Young Socialists at Jena in the spring of 1915. The prescribed permission for the holding of this conference was not applied for, and the Military Court regarded the resolutions adopted at it as treasonable, and therefore instituted proceedings against Dr. Liebknecht, who as a member of the Landsturm was then already subject to military discipline.

Herr von Payer, a Progressive deputy, who acted as reporter for the committee on procedure, pointed out, however, that the events in question had taken place a long time beforehand, and had nothing to do with the offense for which Dr. Liebknecht had been tried in Berlin, and recommended the refusal of the request made by the Thorn authorities. The Progressives and the Social Democrats supported his recommendation and urged that a decision arrived at should not be influenced by any feeling regarding Dr. Liebknecht personally, while the National Liberals, Conservatives, and the German group held that the committee should ask for further information as to the nature of Dr. Liebknecht's offense. A Center deputy pointed out, however, that it was not within the province of the Reichstag to make such an application to the competent authorities, and that there was no alternative but to refuse the latter's request; a course which the committee then unanimously resolved to take.

The committee then turned to the Bernstein resolution, which constituted a repetition of a similar resolution moved in the Reichstag at an earlier stage of the Liebknecht trial. Herr von Payer pointed out that there had been no change in the situation since the Reichstag rejected the last motion, and that, on the other hand, the House had no information as to the stage reached in the trial, and that no date had been fixed for the hearing of the appeal. He therefore recommended that the committee ask for the documents connected with the trial to be submitted. A member of the Social Democratic Labor Association, which is not represented on the committee on procedure, was then given special permission to support the Bernstein motion, and complained of what he claimed to be the prejudiced manner in which the Liebknecht trial had been reported to the press, and also of the suppression of all newspaper criticism of the sentence.

The impression created, he said, was that the one great object was to set Liebknecht's constituency free as soon as possible. Finally, after a long discussion, it was resolved, against the National Liberal vote, to recommend the Reichstag to demand the documents in question through the medium of the Vice-Chancellor.

The committee then discussed a request for the Reichstag's assent to the continuation of proceedings against Herr Rühle on a charge of having libeled Baron von Bissing, the Governor-General of Belgium, and his staff. Herr Rühle, it was stated, had severely criticized the German Administration in Belgium in a letter, and had also repeated and enlarged upon this accusation in a foreign newspaper, at the same time attacking several leaders of the Social Democratic Party who were stationed in the occupied area. The committee refused the request without discussion.

MASTER BAKERS FOR EMBARGO ON WHEAT EXPORT

If Indication of Public Demand, National Organization Will Use Influence and Agencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Joseph M. Bell, secretary of the National Association of Master Bakers, has returned from Memphis, Tenn., where he conferred with the association's president, S. F. McDonald of Memphis, and Jay Burns, a past president and leader in the organization, on the subject of a campaign for an embargo on wheat and possibly other foodstuffs. The decision arrived at was not to make any overtures as an industry. The association, however, stands ready to use its influence and agencies in behalf of an embargo if there is any indication of a desire on the part of the public for it. Mr. Bell says he knows of no specific indication.

"We thought we would not take any steps as an industry," said the national master bakers' secretary. "We are a class and a comparatively small class. We believe this matter is a consumers' interest, not a manufacturers' interest. We can protect ourselves if clever enough and courageous enough. But we would rather be back in normal times. We are closer to the consumer than the miller and take a deeper interest in him than we are generally given credit for. The embargo is principally his business. We take the attitude that we stand ready to ask for an embargo if there is any indication of a desire on the part of the public for it. Speculators generally feel an embargo is coming. What they base it on I don't know. Next to the farmers they are more opposed to it than any other class."

"Sentiment for an embargo is to be found everywhere. We bakers are convinced it is the right thing to do but are feeling around at the right way to go at it. We would naturally suppose Congress would be opposed to it because of the agricultural vote and in view of Mr. Wilson's statements, and don't want to make any mistake. I don't believe there is a baker in the country that doesn't think we ought to have an embargo on all foodstuffs. The millers are opposed to it. Like the farmers, they are reaping the benefit."

An ordinance to fix the minimum loaf of bread to be sold in Chicago at 16 ounces, thus making a standard size loaf which would fluctuate with the market, is now having hearings before a subcommittee of the council judiciary committee. The ordinance was proposed by the city sealer. His argument is that with a standard size loaf the public always knows what it is getting and competition and prices will regulate the cost of it, whereas at present the public frequently has the weight of its loaf cut without being any the wiser. Representatives of the big baking interests, the president of the Chicago Master Bakers' Association and the secretary of the Bakers' International Union appeared before the subcommittee in opposition to the proposed ordinance at the first hearing. It was declared that a standard 16-ounce loaf would make the price of bread go up still further and that the people prefer to buy smaller loaves. It developed that some of the smaller bakers are still selling bread at 5 cents a loaf.

Embargo Plea Ignored

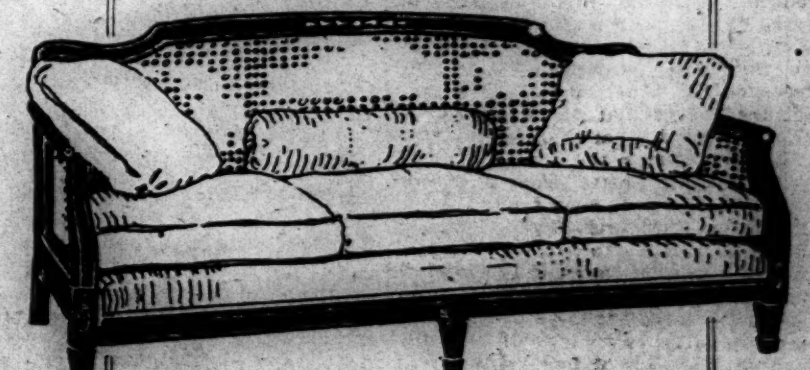
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Although urged by the National Association of Master Bakers to adopt resolutions favoring an embargo on wheat, the Ohio Millers' State Association in its annual November meeting this week, ignored the question. The association is opposed to an embargo, because as its leading members explain, it would mean ruin for the farmers, although they admit it would produce a great decrease in the price of flour.

The association announced that in the interests of a lower price of flour, it is committed to a definite effort to conserve American crops to the American people.

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H. E. HUNTINGTON BUYS FAMOUS AMERICANA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Henry E. Huntington has bought for \$350,000 the famous collection of Americana formerly owned by S. E. Christie-Miller of England. Among the most valuable books in the collection is a volume of the laws of Massachusetts published in Cambridge in 1690, valued at \$15,000.

VERMONT UNIVERSITY FUND
BURLINGTON, Vt.—A provisional gift of \$100,000 to the University of Vermont from Gen. Rush C. Hawkins of New York has been announced. The sum was promised on condition that the institution raise an additional \$200,000. President Benton stated that the required amount would be at hand in a short time, but he would not say from what source.

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EMPHASIS LAID ON RESEARCH AS AID TO INDUSTRY

British Textile Institute's Congress at Leeds Discusses Various Phases of Question of Industrial Development

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England.—As was the case last year, the chief subject of discussion at the autumnal congress of the Textile Institute was the need for the development of research in connection with industry and the closer cooperation of natural science and industry.

The vice-chancellor of Leeds University, Dr. Michael Sadler, in welcoming the institute to that city, said that as industry developed—and he believed that the developments in industry after the war would be something passing all previous imagination—they and others engaged in industry would make an ever more insistent call for young men of aptitude; industry, scientific attainment, and a practical sense to join them in their business, and in due time to take direction. Could they hope, in the universities and in the great technical colleges with which the university and its sisters were ever brought into closer association, to secure, at the very modest stipends which university teachers received, in comparison with the emoluments of a successful man of business—could those in institutions hope to attract and to retain those young men, with the knowledge, judgment, and force of character which they all knew to be necessary if they were going to get pupils to prepare themselves for industry, and, furthermore, if they were going to be of real service to the practical needs of the trade? That was a point which all over the world faced the nation, the universities and the industries concerned.

"We know here, and other universities know," continued Dr. Sadler, "the increasing generosity which the great trades and industries and the great employers are showing toward education. But even that generosity, even that generosity multiplied, would not be enough to secure for the work of scientific research and of technological teaching in the universities and higher technical schools the men and the women of the aptitude, experience, insight and character which the State, the industry, and the universities need, were it not that there is something in the nature of the work which is worth more than money to those who undertake it. But we must secure for those who teach, for those who do research work, not simply stipends which will give them comfort, but stipends which will save them from harassing anxieties. And we must also stretch out a hand of welcome and encouragement to those young men and young women of promise, still untried, but of proved attainments, who feel that they have the vocation for the service in which they can so really help the nation."

Mr. J. H. Lester, M.Sc., of the Manchester testing-house, gave a paper on "Textile Research." He said that the advisory council for research was in full sympathy with their ultimate objects, and was fully prepared to give its assistance if they would but find out for themselves the directions in which they required it. As a textile institute it was clearly their duty to speed up any machinery already existing for research, and to formulate the requirements of the industry. There was the greatest danger of disaster for any scheme of research which aimed at patented processes, or immediate results of great industrial value. Industrial research of lasting value could only be built up on a basis of countless pure or fundamental researches, and upon the experience of many failures. The location of textile research colonies would naturally be in convenient proximity to the centers of the wool, cotton, linen and silk industries respectively, and, since the immediate locality was of little consequence, advantage should be taken of the most convenient access to the university or college of the district, and of such natural surroundings as would contribute to the mental and physical welfare of the workers. It was, perhaps, too much to hope that the historic rivalry of the white and red roses, diverted latterly into the realms of sport, might yet another stage of evolution; but it was not too early to speculate as to whether Leeds or Manchester would be the first to establish an institution entirely devoted to research.

Mr. J. R. McConnell of the Fine Cotton Spinners Association, speaking of research in connection with the cotton trade, said that those engaged in cotton spinning and manufacturing had been, during the whole of their experience, separated from any consideration of the real fundamentals underlying their industry. They had inherited from their predecessors processes which they did not understand. The first thing they should do was to focus their views on really understanding raw material. Mr. W. Harrison, M. Sc., of Leeds University, combatted this view, saying that a tremendous amount of research work on cotton had been done and was still being done.

Prof. A. G. Perkin, F. R. S., head of the department of color chemistry and dyeing, gave an address on "The Future of the Coal Tar Industry." Despite the warnings of chemists, he said, he questioned whether, even now, many people fully realized the colossal nature of the problem which Britain had begun to grapple with. Not only was dye-making involved, but the manufacture of pharmaceuticals.

cal products, pure organic chemicals and all those industries in which synthetic organic chemistry was applied. What had to be done now was to face competition in which rivals had 40 years' start, and to remember that new ideas and discoveries were necessary in order to keep pace with the times.

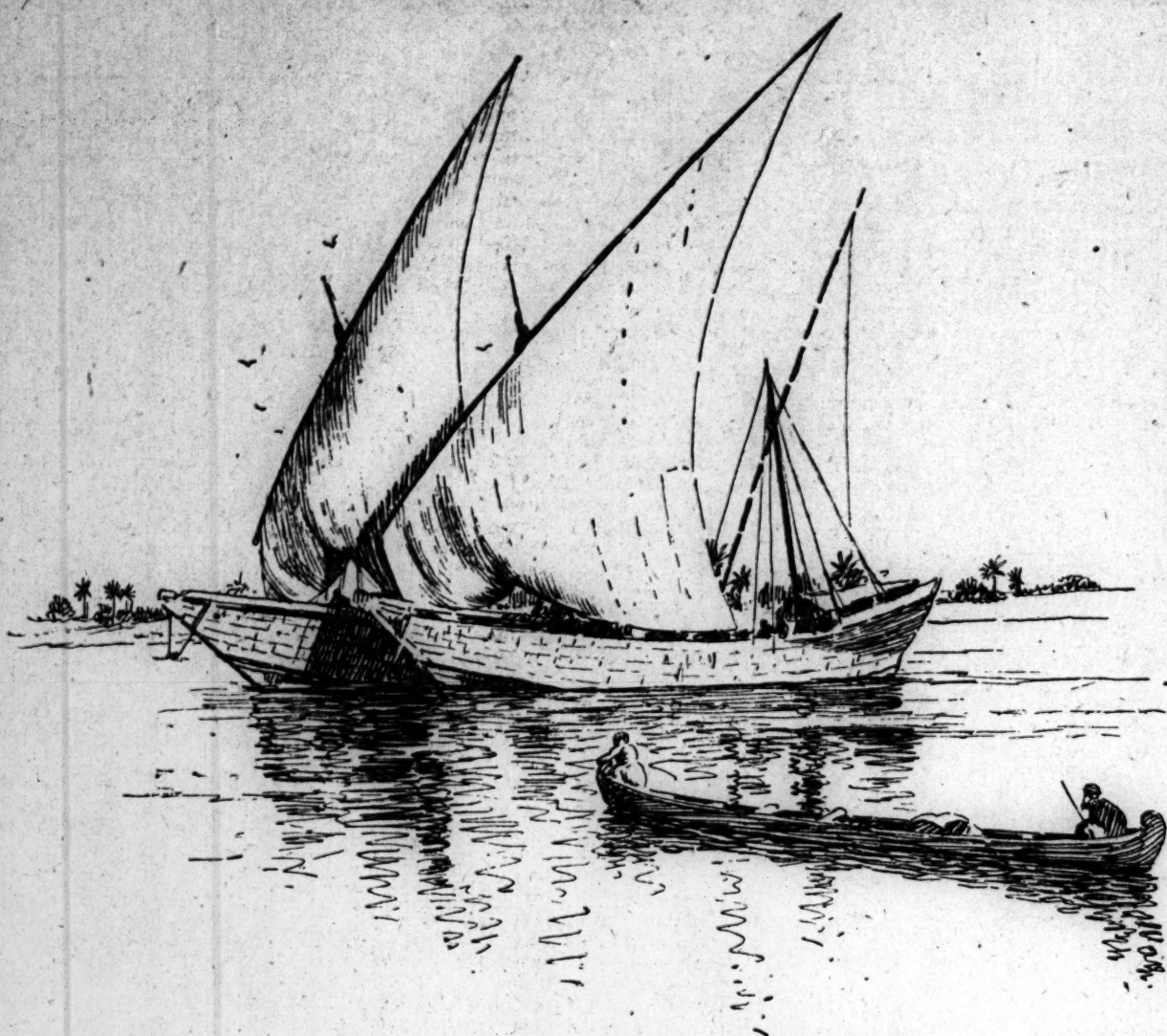
As to the patent law and a duty on commercial alcohol, he proposed that, even without these impediments, the industry would have been better off in only a comparatively small degree. There was dual responsibility for the neglect. Lack of the employment of capital, and of courage, had led to the nonemployment of chemists of high attainment; manufacturers had not recognized that without continual research work advancement was impossible. On the other hand, chemists possessing the desirable qualifications had not been obtainable, and blame for this rested on the universities and technical colleges. While acknowledging the improved feeling of recent years, Professor Perkin went on to say that there was still a deplorable indifference and lack of enthusiasm which prevented the creation of the atmosphere essential to research work. Much such work in organic chemistry had shown a tendency toward physical considerations, whereas what was needed was the creation of new workers on the synthetic side. For the substantial renewal of the color industry, cordial cooperation between the university and the factory was necessary, as had been long recognized in Germany.

GERMAN VIEW OF TANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—When the "tanks" were first used by the British army, German soldiers and their commanders declared them to be "as cruel as effective," and declared that they should be prohibited as inhumane. Later the view became prevalent in the German press that the "tanks" were a complete failure and might be ignored and that this was the view of the general staff. Other German voices claimed the "tanks" as a German invention. The inhumanity of the British army in using "tanks" was, of course, a charge somewhat difficult to support in view of the "technical weapons" introduced into modern warfare by Germany, including poison gas and liquid fire. As to the contention that the "tanks" are of negligible military value, the following German battalion order recently issued in the sector south of the Aene, "in view of the danger of attacks by the English 'tanks' is of interest. It gives detailed directions for defensive measures to be taken before half past seven the next morning. All roads leading from British to German positions and not actually used for the passage of German artillery and transports are to be 'obstructed so as to render traffic, except the passage of material, impossible.' They are also to be 'cut for a width of four to six meters (13 to 20 feet), a narrow way being left for the passage of the infantry and material.'"

ENTRANCE TO UNIVERSITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BIRMINGHAM, England.—The University of Birmingham has now been included in the operations of the Joint Board representing the Universities of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Sheffield. The object of the board was to insure that there should be one common standard for entrance at the separate universities in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and that there should be no risk of any university lowering its standard of entrance to a point below that fixed by the others. By common consent, on the abolition of the federal Victoria University several years ago, it was agreed that the matriculation examination should be conducted and controlled by a Joint Board, on which the constituent universities should be represented. By the addition of Birmingham, the Midlands, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire have been united for common educational purposes.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mahela, or cargo boats going up Shat-el-Arab

TRADE PROSPERS ON SHORE OF THE PERSIAN GULF

Koweit, Near War Region, "Smiles Peacefully Between the Desert and the Sea"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The town of Koweit on the western shores of the Persian Gulf has apparently resumed its normal course of existence in spite of the activities of the belligerents in this area, according to a recent dispatch from the representative of the British press with the expeditionary force in Mesopotamia. The Arabian continent, he says, has felt the shock of war from the Euphrates to Yemen and the Hedjaz; whole districts of Persia have been in a state of anarchy for the last twenty months; but there is nothing in Koweit to show that strife has penetrated to the Gulf. Peace reigns in the ports; life and property are secure; freights are high; the seafaring Arab has never been so prosperous. Even the pearl industry has recovered.

At first there was a certain amount of uneasiness in the Gulf. The pearl trade collapsed, as no one would buy, and the interruption of the mail service, due to the movements of troops, was associated in the Arab thoughts with the activities of the Emden. German intrigue insinuated tales of naval reverses. It was whispered that Britain was no longer mistress of the seas. Then Turkey came in and it became known that we had sent troops to Basra. At Bandar Abbas, between Basra, the extermination of the British force was reported, and each report was credited until disposed of by the arrival of the next ship. But our rapid occupation of Basra could not be concealed. The craft from every port which make their way up the Shat-el-Arab in the autumn for their date cargo, the staple diet of the Gulf, brought back their own tales. The Gulf folk believe what they see. Every trace of the German has been eliminated from the coast—German names, German ships, German people.

In the interior of Persia, when they were sending out the Mujahidin to preach the Holy War from Moshed to Kermanshah, the steadiness of opinion in the Gulf reacted on the campaign inland. The Bakhtiari Khans were incited to seize the oil fields. "Why be content with shares?" they were asked. "Come in with us and the whole of this wealth is yours." The tribesmen argued that the oil fields would be of no use to them without the company and the engineers. "We will work them for you," the tempter said. But the Khans were politely diffident. One diplomatist pointed out to the Germans that they had no ships, and that without a fleet the oil would be valueless, as it could not be sold. It is known throughout the Gulf that we have swept the Germans off the sea. The disappearance of their flag is a phenomenon which even the political missionaries cannot explain away.

Koweit today, not a hundred miles from hostile camps, smiles peacefully between the desert and the sea. The view of the beach from the town is as inspiring to the lover of ships as a sea view can be. Harbors must have been like this when our galleys brought home "the wealth of Ormuz or of Ind." The same keels must have scored the sands when Ur was the port of the Chaldees. From the windows of the Sheikh's palace you may look out on half-a-league of sailing ships displaying all the contours and designs of the East.

We rode to the desert entrance of the town through the silent residential quarter, through streets bordered by broad and empty courtyards. Every wall is the color of the sand, doors and balconies without ornament, mosques of the severest simplicity—as unpromisingly plain as the desert which inspired the faith that raised them. It is a large town, clean and purged by the sand and sun. In the last 40 years it has overrun its walls, swallowed up its seven gates, and now lies open to

the desert. The 50,000 inhabitants of Koweit spread themselves more sparsely than is the custom in many Western cities. These large and spacious streets are far removed from the teeming mahallas common to the East. At the entrance to the desert we met the Bedouin, the Emir, Ibn Saoud's men, who had just come in from Central Arabia. Koweit is a terminus, with far-flung communications. In peace time you may see caravans from Damascus. A Medina caravan came in while we were there. Hard by the Najad men there was an encampment of the Solubbi, those wandering smiths, despised of the Bedouin, who have no pitch or boat of their own, but range the desert indifferently from Lebanon to the Yemen. The Bedouin say they come of Kafir or Christian stock; by some accounts they are the descendants of the Crusaders.

In the market place we dismounted and joined Sheikh Jabir, the successor of the great Mubarak, on his dais. Here he resorts with his retainers every morning, and watches his people and learns who comes in or goes out. Petitions are brought to him; travelers are escorted to the divan and presented, merchants kiss the sleeve of his abas. It is a patriarchal scene. Sheikh Jabir has just returned from a visit to his rich date gardens on the Shat-el-Arab. War has brought no change to his capital, save increased prosperity and independence. There is but one trace of the common upheaval, one ripple of Armageddon, the only legacy that Hajj William has bequeathed. The Sheikh of Koweit now flies his own distinctive flag, and denies the vague shadow of Ottoman suzerainty. Instead of the Star and Crescent, the ensign on his masthead bears the inscription Koweit in Arabic characters on a plain red ground. It is pleasant to find that there are small backwaters where the war has proved a positive blessing.

ST. PAUL CHARTER AMENDMENTS AID CITY PARK PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Two amendments to the city charter were submitted at the general election, one changing the method of assessment of property for park improvements and the other designed to abolish the city's civil service system. The park amendment was passed and the civil service change was defeated.

Many park improvements, which have been barred because of excessive assessments on adjoining property, now will be possible, Commissioner John D. Hyland of the Department of Parks and Public Buildings believes. One of the most important of these is the proposed memorial to James J. Hill, which it has been proposed to establish. A committee named on the project recommended that a square of property north of Smith Park and across that park from the proposed new Union Station, be set apart for the purpose, and a monument erected. The cost was more than \$1,000,000, because a large amount of property in what is known as the "wholesale" district must be condemned, and the assessment district outlined by the charter would not stand the tax. Now the cost will come out of the general taxes.

A project which was defeated at the same election was one designed to merge West St. Paul, across the river in Dakota County, with the city of St. Paul. The affirmative vote of a majority in both counties was required, and the annexation move was defeated by 3405 to 1264 in Dakota County, though West St. Paul itself voted favorably.

NEWFOUNDLANDERS FOR NAVY
ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—A new contingent of 130 Newfoundland seamen has left here for England for service in the British navy. This will bring the total enlistment of Newfoundlanders up to about 1750 for the navy in addition to 3000 men for the army.

TWENTY MILLION POLES APPEAL TO AMERICANS

Forced to Fight in Three Armies, Their Country Laid Waste and People Destitute, They Ask Aid From United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The report that Germany and Austria have decided to grant autonomy to Poland has not been received by Poles in this city with any particular degree of enthusiasm. They point out that the reading of the proclamation itself was cheered for only 20 minutes; that about measured the importance of the announcement. On the chess board of the great war, Poland was a mere pawn of the Central Powers, and promise of autonomy of the sort undoubtedly meant by this proclamation was probably merely another move in the game of strategy.

Poland's position in respect to this move was described, to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, by W. O. Gorski, honorary secretary of the Polish victims' relief fund. Mr. Gorski was speaking for Ignace Jan Paderewski, whose secretary he was before entering the fund work. "It is evidently the intention of the Central Powers," said Mr. Gorski at the offices of the fund at 33 West Forty-second Street, "to grant autonomy, after the war, only to those parts of Poland captured from Russia; this being contingent upon Germany's winning the war. Such autonomy means little to the oppressed people of my country. Of these people there were 34,000,000 when the war began. Now, through the ravages of war both at the front and at home, there are 20,000,000. My people have been forced to fight in three armies. No doubt even greater sacrifices will be demanded of them."

Mr. Gorski had no desire to comment in detail on the political aspect of the situation, since the Poles in America were striving to remain neutral. But it is known that the autonomy proclamation might very well be a means by which the Central Powers could gain additional thousands for their armies.

Further depletion of the Polish population is, of course, something which the Poles in this country have been seeking to prevent for a year and a half. Their method has been an appeal to the purse-strings of the American people, but Mr. Gorski says those strings are drawn tight, so that the outlook for Polish relief is not at all encouraging.

"Here and in Chicago," he said, "we have raised something over \$800,000 for the work. That is a quarter of a cent for each of the 20,000,000. The response to our appeals to the American public is not what it should be. Evidently Americans have given so much to so many causes in the past that they are rather dumb to the Polish appeal of the present. We had one list of 20,000 names; all those names, we discovered, were on other lists of 'prospects.' The same people are called upon too many times. The man in the street responds to appeals, even denying himself, sometimes, some of his own indulgences to give when others are in need."

"There seems to be the impression that we Poles in this country are pro-German. We are not. We are trying to be neutral for two reasons; one, out of respect to President Wilson's policy; the other, because we wish to do or say nothing that will make the sending of relief to Poland any more difficult than it is now. We can get money in now, but no food. That is all taken up before it gets into the country. And our people need it so keenly, too. Why, their crops and raw materials are bought in exchange for slips of paper to be cashed after the war, and these materials are sent away to be manufactured into clothes and foodstuffs, and then brought back to be sold to the Poles for something like seven times the original price."

"So is our nation oppressed. We need food, clothing, money. We need real independence. We don't want to fight in three armies for other nations. We don't want to fight, as we do now, often, brother against brother and father against son. We ask America to come to our assistance. Let me remind you that figures show America has made \$47,000,000 profit from foodstuffs and other necessities coming to this market by England and France during the war. Let me remind you that after Mr. Paderewski's appeal for the Poles had moved an audience of men in San Francisco to tears, only one man stayed to donate money, and he gave a \$5 bill."

"It would seem to me that America is absorbed in her material dream to such an extent that she does not awake to the opportunity she has to perform a great and much needed service to a people of venerable traditions like the Poles. She is interested for the moment when an announcement comes that autonomy has or is to be granted to the Poles, but it seems that she might take more real interest in what she herself can do for them."

LAND PURCHASED FOR COLONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The first farms for the settlement of ex-soldiers on the land have been purchased by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. They consist of four farms on Crown lands at Patrington, Sunk Island, in Holderness, the estate comprising between 2000 and 3000 acres. The new acquisition, which it is expected will be followed by further purchases, forms part of a stretch of rich flat land deposited by the River Humber. About 60 tenants will be able to avail themselves of the new scheme.

AMERICAN IDEA IS SEEN AS BASIS OF WORLD'S FREEDOM

Editor of Toronto Globe Predicts Its Application in Solving European Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Defining the North American idea as the "Right of a Free People to Govern Themselves," James A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, delivered the first of a series of lectures on "American Citizenship" under the new Well Foundation at the University of North Carolina.

"It is in the United States and in Canada," he said, "the two self-governing American nations of the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Celtic blood and background, that the North American idea has had its opportunity. . . . These two North American democracies are, indeed, Europe's second chance."

The speaker made clear why Mexico does not stand as a representative of the North American idea. "At bottom its clamor about freedom is all make-believe," he said. The application of the North American idea to the little nations of Europe at the end of the war was made by Dr. Macdonald in conclusion.

He said in part: "When the ideas of personal liberty, and of political self-government, and of national integrity, are made the inalienable right, the unchallenged heritage, of all people on every continent; when every little nationality, distinctive and free in its own individual life, shall feel secure against the ambition and the greed of the large and the powerful; and when the North American idea, cleansed from the corruptions of cynicism and prejudice, and from the hard crustings of selfishness, shall have become the world idea, inspiring the world's thinking, and organizing the world's power in defense of the world right of every free-minded people everywhere to govern themselves—when that day of the larger idea dawns, then shall the fraternity of the English-speaking world, the whole commonwealth of the British Empire and the whole commonwealth of the American Republic, come together into their full membership in the world brotherhood of all nations, sharers together in that world commonwealth of all peoples, in which the welfare of each shall be the common obligation of all, and the prosperity of the greatest shall depend on the perfect freedom and equal justice of the least."

"I would have you men of the university, and all who may hear these lectures, or who may read them on the printed page, believe this one thing, and believe it supremely, that, in the long run, and in the ultimate end, dominion among the nations and the victory of the world shall not be with the sword, or with the eighteen-inch gun, but with the spiritual powers of the free peoples, who, for themselves and for their neighbors, are loyal to the world idea. Ideas are immortal, not brute forces, and not armed legions. When the last hundred thousand shall have fired its last shot, then shall world ideas gather up the shattered fragments of the world's civilization, and piece together the violated enactments of world law, so that out of the wreck and ruin it seems now, there may come a new world of free nations, in which every free people shall have the right to govern themselves."

CONDITIONS IN OCCUPIED BELGIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—There seems to be little doubt that conditions in occupied Belgium are becoming more and more difficult for the population. The lack of food appears to be used by the Germans as a means for forcing the men to work in German Government works. The Dutch papers have recently called attention to the rumors which are continually coming over the frontier. It would appear that in several towns in the south of Flanders, unemployed men have been told to report themselves at the "kommandatur" of the district in which they live. It is supposed that they will be faced with the alternative of choosing between working for the enemy or forfeiting of the aid which they have been receiving from the communal authorities, or from the food committee. Von Bissing recently issued an order forbidding those families which have refused work offered them to receive either monetary help or food. The food committee are held responsible in these cases, and are liable to fines and imprisonment if they ignore the order.

L'Humanité, commenting on the situation, declares that the German assertion that no violence is being used towards the Belgian people receives direct contradiction from both the wording of the German orders and from occurrences in the districts concerned. Every week Flemish workmen, to save their families from hunger, leave their villages to go and work at Tourcoing, at Roubaix and in other places behind the German lines. From the Walloon districts workmen, from the same motives, are leaving for Germany. At present they are quite a minority of the population, for the Belgians as a whole feel the greatest contempt for any of their fellow citizens who, on whatever score, consent to work for the enemy of their country. Information received from Seraing, in the Liège province, shows that a number of miners recently went on strike because they could not get sufficient bread. They have to leave their homes in the morning without their usual bread allowance. When their wives have managed to obtain some, they take a few slices to their husbands together with a stewed pear. No meat or butter is allowed them.



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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

of the Putna valley in the Gyergy mountains Bavarian regiments repulsed advances of strong Russian forces south of Hegyes.

Our operations since end of October on the Transylvanian southern front have taken the course intended.

The exit from the mountain narrow into Wallachian plain, in spite of tenacious Rumanian resistance, was forced by the German and Austro-Hungarian troops.

Strong Rumanian forces between the Jiu river and Gilort were broken in the battle of Tirgu-Jiu. They were defeated under exceptionally severe and sanguinary losses. Attempts made by the Rumanians to outflank us from the East with fresh forces brought there failed.

Our troops pushing behind the opponents have reached the railroad of Orsova-Craiova.

South of Rothenturm pass the Callman-Sulce road has been crossed. Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: On the Dobruja front there were patrol engagements near Silistria and also more lively infantry and artillery fire.

An official statement issued by the German army headquarters staff last evening says:

There was a temporary strong artillery duel Nov. 19 on both sides of the River Ancre and at St. Pierre Vaast wood.

In Wallachia (Southwestern Rumania) our troops made progress.

Sunday—Saturday's official statement says: French attacks in the plain south of Monastir and against the front of Pomeranian Infantry Regiment No. 42 on the heights in the Tcherma bend were sanguinarily repulsed. Each day there is violent fighting for the heights northeast of Chegel.

One of the summits had been captured on Nov. 15 by the Serbians. With the chief commander, Infantry-General Otto von Buelow, in the center of the fight, at the head of the German Rifles, the lost position was recaptured by storm.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: In the Carpathians and as far as the mountain pass roads south of Kronstadt there was no change in the situation. The Rumanians made attacks in unsuccessful efforts to push back the center of the German front northeast of Kimpulung. The Rumanian losses were heavy.

In the wooded mountains on both sides of the valleys of the rivers Alt and Jiu the attack of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops progresses. We again took prisoners.

Front of Field Marshal Mackensen: On the left wing of the German-Bulgarian-Turkish army in Dobruja yesterday there were artillery duels. Western war theater: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—The British artillery directed its efforts mainly against our positions on both banks of the Ancre River.

After artillery preparation the French in the evening launched a strong attack against Salisy-Sallies and the lines adjoining to the south. The attack broke down under our fire. Army group of German Crown Prince: On the front north of Verdun and in isolated sectors on the Vosges mountains artillery activity was temporarily revived.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau: BUCHAREST, Rumania, Monday—The official statement issued yesterday says:

Northern and Northwestern fronts: There is nothing fresh to report. On the Western Moldavian frontier and the northern frontier from Lalutelu to the valley of Prahova we repulsed an enemy attack.

In the region of Dragoslavele we continued to advance, capturing four officers and 80 soldiers and taking two machine guns, two cannon and five munition wagons.

In the valley of the Alt fighting continues in the region west of Sulci-Brezci.

In the valleys of Jiu and Gilort the were violent combats.

In the direction of Tcherma there was no action.

Southern front: On the Danube and in Dobruja the artillery and infantry fire slackened.

Sunday—The statement issued on Saturday follows:

On the Western Moldavian front, as far as the valley of the Prahova inclusive, there is nothing new. In the region of Dragoslavele our troops attacked and succeeded in repulsing the Austro-Germans in the center and on our left wing, thereby making considerable progress. We captured 300 prisoners.

In the Alt and Jiu valleys fighting continues violently. We yielded a little ground in the vicinity of Tcherma (Southern Transylvania), but the movement was unimportant.

On the southern front there has been an exchange of shots along the Danube.

There is nothing new in Dobruja.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau: LONDON, England (Monday)—The official communication from British headquarters in France issued last night reads:

The situation is unchanged.

In yesterday's operations in the Ancre area the prisoners numbered 20 officers and 753 other ranks. This makes a total since the 13th of 6962.

The situation is unchanged, says the British official statement issued yesterday regarding military operations in Northern France.

The weather continues unfavorable.

Sunday—The bulletin from British headquarters in France issued Saturday night reads:

Today, despite stormy weather, we advanced our front north and south of the Ancre. Ground was gained chiefly on the south bank of the river, where we reached the outskirts of Grandcourt.

In these operations of today 253 prisoners are reported as having passed through the collection stations.

Yesterday there was much fighting in the air. In one protracted combat between five of our machines and eight of our opponents one hostile machine was destroyed and the rest were dispersed. In other encounters seven hostile machines were driven down damaged. Three of our machines are missing.

Saturday afternoon's statement follows:

We advanced our position northeast of Beaumont-Hamel last night and pushed out further north of Beaucourt. Beaumont-Hamel and Hebuterne were heavily shelled by our opponents.

During the night we successfully raided an enemy redoubt north of Ypres; taking 20 prisoners and one machine gun.

An official report from the headquarters of the British army in Mesopotamia says two successful air raids have been made by British aviators on Turkish positions on the Euphrates River and at Kut-el-Amara. Reoccupation by the British of Prosenik on the eastern end of the Macedonian front seven miles south of Demir-Hissar, and of the adjoining village of Kumli is also announced by the War Office.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau: PARIS, France (Monday)—An official statement issued yesterday says:

Troops of the army of the east entered Monastir at 8 o'clock this morning, the date of the anniversary of the taking of the town by the Serbians in 1912.

The French statement reporting operations on the Macedonian front yesterday says:

On Nov. 18 there was great activity by artillery on both sides from Lake Doiran to the Vardar River.

East of the Tcherma River Serbian troops continuing their progress towards Grunisch encircled this place. In the bend of Tcherma the Serbians repulsed a new Bulgarian attack on Hill 1212. Our opponents are falling back in disorder towards the north, pursued by our allies who have reached the top of Hill 1378.

In the region south of Monastir the French and Russian troops made new progress in the direction of Holeven. The English aviation corps bombarded enemy camps in the neighborhood of Seres, while our airplanes dropped bombs on the camps and bivouacs at Novak and Monastir.

Reporting military operations on the battle front in France and Belgium, the statement issued yesterday afternoon says:

The night was relatively calm on the whole of the front.

It is confirmed that on Nov. 16 Adjutant Dorme brought down his sixteenth German airplane. The enemy machine fell near Marchelepot, on the Somme.

A bulletin issued by the War Office last night says: Except for a violent bombardment of the fort and the region around Douaumont, there is nothing to report on the whole front.

Sunday—The bulletin from the war office issued Saturday night reads: South of the Somme an attempt by the Germans against our trenches east of Berny was repulsed by our barrier fire and grenades. An intermittent cannonade occurred on the rest of the front.

Aviation—On the night of Nov. 18-19 one of our aerial squadrons dropped 157 shells on an enemy aviation field at Colancourt (Oise) and Griselles (Aisne). Twenty-two airplanes of the British maritime aviation service set out on Nov. 17 at daybreak to bombard the electricity plants and naval workshops at Ostend. They dropped 180 bombs, many of which reached their objectives. Another bombardment was carried out by seaplanes at Zeebrugge.

All of the machines returned. Saturday afternoon's statement says: South of the River Somme a strong detachment of our opponents, which was endeavoring to reach one of our trenches in the sector of Blaches, has been easily repulsed with hand grenades. Everywhere else the night passed quietly. Unfavorable weather interfered with operations generally along the front.

During the day of Nov. 17 a total of six German aeroplanes were brought down by French pilots.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau: PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—An official announcement made yesterday by the Russian War Department says:

Rumanian front: Transylvania: In the Jiu and Alt valleys our opponents attacked with considerable forces and pushed back the Rumanian troops a little to the south.

In the Tirgu-Jiu Valley the Rumanians assumed the offensive and carried a series of heights.

Danube: There has been nothing of importance to report.

Western front: There was an exchange of fire along the whole front and reconnaissance by our scouts.

Caucasian front: The situation was unchanged.

Sunday—The official statement issued on Saturday says:

On the Danube front (Dobruja) our advanced posts are continuing to make progress to the south.

Attacks by Austro-German forces on Russian positions in the Carpathians gained temporary success, but subsequently the Russians drove back their opponents. It is announced officially. The statement adds:

On the Caucasian front attempts of all fishermen entering Boston harbor.

our opponents to advance toward the region of Sultanabad were arrested by our fire.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau: ROME, Italy (Monday)—The war office communication issued yesterday says:

In the Adige valley during the night of Nov. 17-18, the Austrians bombarded our position on the slopes of Mt. Giovo, south of the Camera valley, and then attacked the village of Sano, which we had occupied on Oct. 16. Counterattacks, however, drove them off.

In the upper But, on the evening of Nov. 17, after intense artillery preparation, enemy forces attacked the sector between Val Piccolo and Val Grande. Their main efforts were directed against our position on the Chapot summit, north of Val Piccolo.

After stubborn hand-to-hand fighting the Austrians were decisively repulsed along the whole front. Small detachments which had succeeded in breaking our trenches on the Chapot summit were wiped out. We made prisoners and captured arms and ammunition abandoned by the Austrians.

Julian front: Yesterday, in spite of persistent unfavorable weather, the artillery of both sides was active.

Sunday—The statement from the war office yesterday follows:

On the Carso the artillery was active and our line was advanced at some points. In the region east of Vertolizza yesterday the Austrians attacked our positions southeast of San Pietro and Gorizia in force, but were driven back in disorder, under the hail from our artillery and machine guns, leaving many men on the field. Some prisoners fell into our hands.

On the remainder of the front operations were hindered by unfavorable weather conditions.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau: SALONIKA, Greece (Monday)—The official statement issued from Serbian army headquarters on Saturday says:

At 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon our troops carried Hill 1212 after a brilliant assault. Our opponents were defeated completely and fled northward in disorder, leaving behind all their equipment, a large number of machine guns and rifles, and enormous quantity of ammunition and other war material. At one place we captured 50 cases of hand grenades.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau: VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—Austro-Hungarian general headquarters on Saturday issued the following statement:

Front of Archduke Charles: On both sides of the Jiu Valley the German and Austro-Hungarian troops are advancing despite the most violent enemy resistance. East of the Alt River we also have gained ground. Northeast of Kimpulung fierce enemy counterattacks failed.

Eastern Transylvanian front: Owing to the unfavorable weather there was less fighting activity. Italian theater: The situation is unchanged.

LIBELS TO FORCE THE DEUTSCHLAND DAMAGE CLAIMS

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Attachment suits for amounts totaling \$162,000 against the German merchant submarine Deutschland already have been filed here as a result of the freighter's collision with the tug Scott while she was seeking to reach that open sea to begin her second return voyage. Today it is said an additional suit for \$25,000 will be filed by representatives of Edward Jackson, a cook on the Scott, who went down with others on board.

The four suits already filed represent the claims of the Scott Wrecking Company and relatives of Captain Gurney, Engineer Caton and another cook named Davidson.

It is said that in the list of casualties issued after the collision the name of Jackson appeared as "Edward Stone," an alias. Jackson's home was at Apponaug, R. I.

Referred to the Deutschland made necessary by the collision will be completed in a few days, and she will then, it is announced, again attempt the return trip. The inquiry being made by Federal inspectors has been delayed because of the inability of Captain Hirsch, the only man saved when the tug was sunk, to attend as a witness.

FOREST PRESERVATION ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau:

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Indications are that the \$10,000,000 bond issue for State forest preservation and Palisades Park, voted on at the election, was approved by the affirmative votes from New York City and down-State counties offsetting the negative vote cast up-State. The complete vote has not been counted, either on this proposition or on the proposal for another State constitutional convention. It is believed that the latter proposal has been lost.

SOUTH MAKING CHEMICALS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Success of the new Federal Dye stuff & Chemical Corporation, which is operating a large plant in Kingsport, Tenn., is being followed by announcement of additional chemical plants for Dixie, says the Ledger. The Manufacturers Record records these projected developments: H. E. Young & Co., Charlottesville, Va., \$150,000 plant, to make dyes and chemicals; Good Chemical Company, Basic City, Va., \$1,000,000 capital, to make chemicals.

FISHERMEN'S UNION

Plans are now under way for holding an organization meeting in the near future at the local Fishermen's Union at Atlantic Avenue and Rowe's Wharf for the purpose of unionizing all fishermen entering Boston harbor.

DELAY URGED ON MORTON STREET IMPROVEMENTS

Finance Board Recommends That No Action Be Taken Until Further Consideration

Recommending that no precipitate action be taken on the proposed changes in the Stillman and Morton Street section, the Boston Finance Commission submits its report on the question to the City Council today.

The board says the City Planning Board are in more definite shape for presentation; until a comprehensive survey of the entire city has been made; through what period of years the City Planning Board proposes to continue the improvements; what is likely to be the effect on the whole city by such improvements, and particularly as regards new slum districts that will develop on account of the elimination of the old; what will be the ultimate cost of the work, and what will be its final effect on the finances of the city of Boston.

The commission declares itself in sympathy with the object desired and says it would welcome an opportunity to consider the project further when the entire plan is presented.

"The commission has visited the Stillman Street district," says the report, "and has given a hearing to persons interested in improving it. All of the streets are narrow and connected with alleys on which houses are built. The houses are old, in poor repair, and many of the tenements are dark and incapable of proper ventilation. Where stores occupy the front of the lower floor the rooms behind, used for dwelling purposes, receive light from small areas or light shafts and are particularly undesirable. The sanitary provisions are limited and unsatisfactory. The part of Morton and Stillman streets in question is considered a slum section."

"The improvements contemplated in this district are not required by traffic conditions and do not give sufficient space to allow them to be considered a park problem. It is purely a question of abolishing one slum, and as this district is only one of many, it presents not merely an isolated problem but a question of the general policy to be adopted by the city. City foremen acquainted with conditions in all parts of Boston have testified before the Finance Commission to the existence of at least 150 congested sections, with conditions resembling in many respects those in Morton Street."

"The commission believes that waste and extravagance are bound to result from carrying out these projects. Slum areas undoubtedly will be acquired by enterprising speculators who, through political influence, may

often force the city to purchase land in districts that are not needing improvement."

"If the city decides to inaugurate the policy of abolishing slums, it will be entering upon a problem involving ultimately the expenditure of millions of dollars. It is doubtful if this is a municipal purpose for which the city's money can be used, and it may be necessary to petition the Legislature for additional power in order that the work may be done. If Morton and Stillman streets are to be improved, it should be done as part of such a policy, as the advantage is small in clearing one objectionable locality if many others as bad or nearly as bad are to go untouched."

STEAMER BRINGS LARGE CARGO OF LOUISIANA SUGAR

Bringing the first shipment of this year's Louisiana sugar crop from New Orleans, the New York and Porto Rico steamer Marianna is due to dock in Boston today. The cargo of 4700 tons is for the Boston refinery of the American Sugar Refining Company and is only the first installment of a total shipment of 27,000 tons for northern refineries. The American sugar company purchased 50,000 tons of raw sugar from Louisiana planters and as this was too much for the Chalmette refinery to handle, it was decided to send one half of the purchase to the north.

Already another shipment on a Southern Pacific ship is on the way here and the third shipment is expected to leave New Orleans tomorrow on a New York and Porto Rican steamer. Sailings will be made in December until the entire quantity is moved north.

According to shipping and transportation circles in New Orleans the action of the refining company has provided a ready outlet for a large portion of the Louisiana crop, at the high market now prevailing, and has prevented any accumulation of surplus unsold sugar by Louisiana dealers with the consequent risk of a falling market with the approach of the large Cuban sugar crop.

United States customs officials at Boston state that these shipments of raw sugar from the south will come in duty free, whereas the Cuban sugars are obliged to undergo a test and regular duty is charged with a 20 per cent discount due, they say, to a reciprocal agreement between the Federal and Cuban governments.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

Prof. William Norman Guthrie of New York will speak at the forum meeting of the Women's City Club in Ford Hall at 7:45 p. m. tonight on "A Solution of the Problem of Americanizing the Immigrant."

Goodyear Cords Win First, Second and Third Places in International Grand Prize Race at Santa Monica Saturday

Winners in Premier Classic of Motordom Storm Across
Finish Line in Goodyear-equipped Procession.

Aitken, Piloting Wilcox's Peugeot, Cooper at the wheel of
a Stutz and Patterson driving a Hudson capture major
honors in the most desperately driven Contest in Grand
Prize history.

Victorious Peugeot covers 403-Mile distance over an 8-Mile
course blocked with turns at average rate of 85.59 Miles
an Hour—ten Miles an Hour faster than best previous time
for this Race.

Aitken's car was shod with Goodyear Cords on all four wheels; so was
Patterson's; Cooper's Stutz rode Goodyear Cords on rear wheels only.

GOODYEAR
CORD TIRES

Goodyear Cord Tires are standard equipment on the Franklin, the Packard
Twin Six, the Locomobile, the Peerless, the White, the Haynes Twelve,
the Stutz, the McFarlan, the Roamer, the Lexington "Thoroughbred Six"
and the Daniels Eight.

The qualities that led to their adoption on these cars are the qualities that
make them higher priced—and better.

RUTH LAW MAKES NON-STOP FLYING AMERICAN RECORD

In a Biplane She Exceeds Carl-
strom's Achievement and Is
Second in World's Flights

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Ruth Law, aviator, has made a new American record for nonstop cross-country flight. She landed at Governors Island at 9:38 a. m. today, having flown 840 miles from Chicago in an old-style exhibition biplane. Miss Law made but two stops, the first at Hornell and the second at Binghamton, where she spent the night. She was forced to alight because she had run out of gasoline. Miss Law did much better in her antiquated machine than did Victor Carlstrom in his up-to-date model flyer. Both aimed for New York City. Miss Law came nearer to it than did Carlstrom, flying 590 miles.

Miss Law left Chicago at 7:25 (Central time) Sunday. She reached Hornell, 590 miles away, at 3:24, continued 120 miles further to Binghamton, reaching there at 4:20, and resumed her flight early this morning. In the last lap of the flight, 270 miles, Miss Law was forced to fly very low, barely topping the hills along the Hudson.

Miss Law was helped from her airplane at Governor's Island by Major-General Wood, Henry Woodhouse and Augustus Post, the latter two governors of the Aero Club of America. She was given a rousing reception when she landed. A band at the head of a detachment of soldiers on morning parade was playing as she was sighted, and immediately their music was turned into a blare of greeting.

Miss Law's record stands as the second longest non-stop flight that has ever been made. Her flight of 840 miles is exceeded only by that of Sub-Lieutenant Marchal of the French army, who flew from Nancy, France, to Chelmin, Poland, in June of this year. The distance of this flight was 812.5 miles.

Following are the world's non-stop flight records: Sub-Lieutenant A. Marchal, from Nancy, France, to Chelmin, Poland, via Berlin, 812.5 miles; Miss Ruth Law, Chicago to Hornell, N. Y., 590 miles; M. Deroy, 486.7 miles.

Italy: Victor Carlstrom, Chicago to Erie, Pa., 452 miles; Captain De Beauchamp, Nancy to St. Dona di Piave, Italy, 437 miles.

In conversation about her flight, Miss Law said: "I'm greatly pleased that I've been able to beat the American record, but I could have made the flight all the way through if things had turned out the way I expected them to. And I'm going to try it again."

"When I decided to try this flight from Chicago to New York, I got into communication with the Curtiss aeroplane factory and tried to buy a big battle plane, one of the most powerful I could get. But they wouldn't let me have it. They were afraid that a woman couldn't handle the powerful machinery and manipulate their big machine in that long trip. When they kept on putting me off I just decided to hop into that little machine and make one great effort."

"I didn't think it possible that I could make the trip through to New York without a stop. My machine will not carry enough gasoline. But now I'm going to have that big machine and I'm going to try it all over again. When I finally located Governors Island and through the haze this morning, I discovered there was not another drop of gasoline in my tank. So, with my engine shut off, I volplaned to a landing." Miss Law declared she had absolutely no trouble with her machine.

Officials of the Aero Club of America, which sanctioned the flight, were enthusiastic over Miss Law's flight. She paid all the expenses of the flight, but asked an official sanction for the trip so it might be made a record.

This is the first distance flight she ever attempted, but she has been making records for some time. She broke the altitude record for women on May 27 last, when she climbed 11,200 feet. Miss Law is a native of Lynn, Mass.

SECURITY LEAGUE CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What is announced to be a congress of constructive patriotism is to be held in Washington on Jan. 25, 26 and 27, 1917, by the National Security League. The program will include among other questions the following: The scope and effects of universal training and service, both civic and military. International relations and obligations.

You Know You Have the Best
that money can buy or that industry can
produce in condiments, when you serve
Lea & Perrins'
Sauce.

Lea & Perrins'
SAUCE

RENTAL CHARGE EXPECTED TO END CAR SHORTAGE

Railroad Men and Interstate
Commerce Attorney to Work
Out Corrective Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Interest in the car shortage hearing before Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord, which has been in progress here for the last 10 days, appears to have shifted to the permanent committee, composed of railroad men and Fayette B. Dow, attorney examiner of the Interstate Commerce committee which was proposed by the special committee of railroad executives appointed by the American Railway Association and which was approved by the entire committee, following a conference between the railroad men and Commissioner McChord yesterday. Mr. McChord will issue no further proclamations and the hearing will end Tuesday.

The new committee will hold its first meeting next Thursday and will take up the question of increasing the per diem rental charge between railroads from 45 cents to \$1.25 a day and the proposed progressive demurrage charge. The testimony before Mr. McChord shows that considerable progress is being made in the return of coal cars to their original owners. There is also some progress in the adjustment of refrigerator car balances.

Pennsylvania Embargo

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Pennsylvania railroad gives notice that the freight congestion which has tied up the two chief lines of the Pennsylvania railroad system west of Pittsburgh has been so much relieved that the embargoes which have been in effect against freight from the entire East for all western points reached through Pittsburgh are almost entirely removed. Restrictions still apply against freight for the Youngstown (O.) district, with the exception of coal, coke, ore, limestone, dolomite, perishable freight, foodstuffs for human consumption and United States Government freight. Otherwise, both the "E. Wayne" and Panhandle routes—the main western stems of the system—are free.

WASHINGTON STREET TRAFFIC AGAIN THE TOPIC

The Boston City Council meets this afternoon to continue the study of traffic conditions in Washington Street and Mayor Curley's plan for taking the electric cars off that thoroughfare between Essex Street and Franklin from Dec. 15 to Jan. 5. The City Law Department is to give the members its opinion as to whether the councilmen have legal rights to act in the premises. The Board of Street Commissioners and officials of the Boston Elevated Railway Company also are expected to appear before the council and give their views.

From what the members of the City Council said one week ago when they met it is believed that the majority are favorable to the experiment of a Washington Street without surface cars during the holidays.

In their discussion in executive committee the members of the council expressed different views. Some of them went so far as to propose taking all vehicles from the portion of Washington Street in question while others urged the trial of taking everything off but one line of street cars.

Mayor Curley in his message to the council favoring the plan for lessening vehicular traffic in Washington Street said that the tunnel had been put under the thoroughfare for the very purpose now aimed to secure. He said that it had been promised that cars on the surface of Washington street would be unnecessary if there was a subway there. The subway was built but the cars are still on the surface tracks. The Mayor insisted that a trial be made of doing away with them for the shopping season, as an experiment.

PENNSYLVANIA SUFFRAGISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A large delegation of Philadelphia women left today for Williamsport, Pa., where the forty-eighth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Woman's Suffrage Association will hold its sessions from Nov. 21 to Nov. 24 inclusive. The business of the sessions will begin on Tuesday when the executive committee meets in the afternoon. This will be followed by a reception in the evening, and on Wednesday the delegates will get down to work. Mrs. George B. Orady, State president, is expected to preside. One of the important features of the sessions will be a general discussion of means to improve the machinery of the party in this State. An interesting symposium will be a three-minute report from each county on the work it is doing.

FREIGHT SITUATION PROTESTED

Refusal of railroad companies to accept the aid of shippers in relieving embargoes was declared by members of the Industrial Traffic Conference of New England, at the City Club, yesterday, as one of the chief causes of the car shortage. An appeal will be made to the chief executives of the five New England railroads to relieve the situation, and if they fail to do so, the members say, they will place their case before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington.

INSTRUCTION ON THE INCOME TAX TO BE GIVEN

State Commissioner's Office Has
Group of About 20 Men Who
Are Ready to Explain Work-
ing of New Statute

Massachusetts is arranging for free instruction for societies, organizations and groups of individuals who wish to be informed about the new State income tax law, under which the first returns of incomes over \$2000 must be made to the State or its representatives before March 1, 1917. Speakers who will tell about the new law will be supplied by the State upon request and a plan has been outlined for giving information through the press and by printed pamphlets, which will be sent on application to the State tax commissioner's department.

Such a flood of inquiries about the new State income tax law poured into the tax commissioner's office that something had to be done. Business men, farmers, trustees, church clubs, boards of trade and others all want to know whether and how the new tax law hits them. Even a glee club applied for a speaker to explain the law.

The demands were so insistent that they had to be met. In addition to its other activities, the State turned schoolmaster, tutor, lecturer and entertainer. A publicity department was organized and the Commonwealth was scoured for its leading tax experts. Many of these men consented to address boards of trade, church clubs, granges, and other gatherings—all without compensation—so that, with the men in the tax department, there are more than a score of men ready to explain the new law to gatherings of citizens.

Already, addresses have been scheduled in many sections of the State. Subject to conflict of dates speakers will be furnished on application to any gathering of citizens in the State. In order that the appropriation may be made to go as far as possible, it is hoped that organizations will be willing to pay the actual traveling expenses and hotel expenses, if any, of the speakers, but even this will be paid by the Commonwealth whenever the local organizations are unable to do so, as it is expected that the present cost will be more than saved by informing the public and reducing friction and costly administration later on.

Applications for speakers should be addressed to Joseph E. Perry, income tax attorney, State House, Boston, and should state the name of the organization, probable attendance at the tax meeting, date preferred with alternative date in case of conflict, and the name of the person with whom correspondence should be conducted. So far as is practicable, meetings are being thrown open to the public so that this branch of the service may reach the largest number of people in the most economical and helpful way.

Among the tax experts who have consented to explain the law are Prof. Charles J. Bullock of Harvard University, author of standard works on economics and frequently credited with being the chief author of the new tax law; Charles A. Andrews, formerly First Deputy Tax Commissioner; Alexander Whiteside, vice-president and general counsel for Massachusetts Tax Association; George P. Drury, formerly House chairman of the committee on taxation and a member of the special legislative commission which drafted the law; Philip Nichols, lawyer, and author of standard works on taxation; Allison G. Catheron, who was a member of the special legislative commission and an expert on social welfare problems as related to tax problems; Henry G. Wells, President of the Senate, and Nathan A. Tufts, newly elected district attorney for Middlesex County, both of whom were on the special legislative commission; Wallace B. Donham, vice-president, and Frederick W. Denio of the legal department of the Old Colony Trust Company; Prof. Robert J. Sprague of Amherst Agricultural College; Malcolm Nichols, secretary of the Massachusetts Tax Association; George F. Willett, treasurer of the Massachusetts Tax Association; William H. Hitchcock, Assistant Attorney General; John A. Curtin, former chairman of the House committee on taxation; Fred T. Field, former assistant Attorney General, and Clement R. Lamson of Boston.

Many organizations prefer speakers officially connected with the Tax Department, and in addition to their regular duties, liberal amounts of time are being given to this public service by the Tax Commissioner, William D. T. Trefry; Income Tax Deputy Henry H. Bond; Assistant Income Tax Deputy Irving L. Shaw; First Deputy Commissioner John Locke; Deputy Commissioner Edward A. Doherty; Deputies William T. Smith, Henry N. Andrews and George H. P. Green Jr., and the income tax attorney, Joseph E. Perry.

At the meetings already held the subject has proved so interesting that groups of questioners have frequently lingered till near the midnight hour getting expert counsel as to the bearing of the law on their own particular cases.

An indexed copy of the law has been issued and a booklet of instructions and explanations is on the press. Either or both will be mailed on application.

It is expected that a series of articles will be run in every newspaper in the State explaining the law. "Ignorance of the law" is no excuse, and it is intended that there shall be no excuse for ignorance.

POSTAL SAVINGS SURPASS FORMER INCREASE RATIOS

Deposits for the Four Months
Ending Oct. 31 Nearly Equal
Totals for Year 1916

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Deposits in postal savings banks continue to show record-breaking gains. The increase for October was \$4,700,000, or twice that for October, 1915. In the four months since July 1 the deposits have increased over \$17,000,000, almost as much as for the entire year ended June 30, 1916.

On Oct. 31 postal savings depositors numbered 650,000 and had \$104,200,000 to their credit. The largest gains for October were in the following cities: New York, N. Y., \$976,122; Chicago, Ill., \$330,840; Detroit, Mich., \$165,854; Brooklyn, N. Y., \$165,535; Pittsburgh, Pa., \$143,123; Buffalo, N. Y., \$69,119; Boston, Mass., \$68,645; Cleveland, O., \$66,378; Butte, Mont., \$64,050; Milwaukee, Wis., \$59,837; Philadelphia, Pa., \$55,563; St. Louis, Mo., \$49,178; Toledo, O., \$47,871; Portland, Ore., \$46,163; Joliet, Ill., \$43,715; Bridgeport, Conn., \$43,015; Newark, N. J., \$37,522; Waterbury, Conn., \$34,527; Akron, O., \$33,774; Columbus, O., \$33,247; Erie, Pa., \$29,959; Uniontown, Pa., \$28,756; Cincinnati, O., \$28,169; San Francisco, Cal., \$25,977; Kansas City, Mo., \$25,680; Seattle, Wash., \$25,035; Tacoma, Wash., \$23,960; Pueblo, Colo., \$23,328; New Haven, Conn., \$23,143; Providence, R. I., \$23,104; McKees Rocks, Pa., \$22,354; McKeesport, Pa., \$22,185; Duluth, Minn., \$21,800; Beloit, Wis., \$20,259.

Thirteen offices have now over a million dollars each on deposit. St. Louis joined the million-dollar class in October.

The following offices had over \$100,000 on deposit:

New York, N. Y.	\$22,032,548
Brooklyn, N. Y.	\$8,879,812
Chicago, Ill.	\$5,044,937
Boston, Mass.	\$4,444,911
Detroit, Mich.	\$2,427,487
Pittsburgh, Pa.	\$1,808,042
Portland, Ore.	\$1,243,165
Philadelphia, Pa.	\$1,239,513
San Francisco, Cal.	\$1,190,605
Milwaukee, Wis.	\$1,157,466
Cleveland, Ohio	\$1,127,326
Butte, Mont.	\$1,099,362
St. Louis, Mo.	\$1,010,024
Kansas City, Mo.	\$899,746
Cincinnati, Ohio	\$877,605
Newark, N. J.	\$70,815
St. Paul, Minn.	\$10,358
Toledo, Ohio	\$797,804
Los Angeles, Cal.	\$782,439
Columbus, Ohio	\$710,807
Buffalo, N. Y.	\$731,478
Bridgeport, Conn.	\$665,426
Tacoma, Wash.	\$656,337
Denver, Colo.	\$638,937
Seattle, Wash.	\$607,684
Providence, R. I.	\$498,516
Akron, Ohio	\$452,478
Jersey City, N. J.	\$420,664
Minneapolis, Minn.	\$418,878
Washington, D. C.	\$378,390
Omaha, Neb.	\$356,309
New Haven, Conn.	\$354,856
Pueblo, Colo.	\$354,104
Leadville, Colo.	\$336,906
Duluth, Minn.	\$322,936
Lowell, Mass.	\$302,325
Oakland, Cal.	\$301,021
Ironwood, Mich.	\$294,052
Louisville, Ky.	\$293,462
Erie, Pa.	\$292,623
Gary, Ind.	\$285,202
Bilbao, Ark.	\$250,400
McKees Rocks, Pa.	\$247,656
McKeesport, Pa.	\$231,630
Uniontown, Pa.	\$220,816
Kansas City, Kan.	\$216,149
Hartford, Conn.	\$215,689
Pasadena, N. J.	\$213,452
Dallas, Tex.	\$211,968
San Diego, Cal.	\$209,204
Dayton, Ohio	\$205,961
Wilmington, Del.	\$191,386
Waterbury, Conn.	\$199,740
Indianapolis, Ind.	\$198,887
Hawthorne, N. J.	\$196,865
Patterson, N. J.	\$187,500
Rochester, N. Y.	\$187,272
New Orleans, La.	\$186,700
Franklin, N. J.	\$186,603
Astoria, Ore.	\$184,776
Long Island City, N. Y.	\$175,212
Barberton, Ohio	\$175,312
Baltimore, Md.	\$175,382
Canton, Ohio	\$174,878
Altoona, Pa.	\$167,781
Roslyn, Wash.	\$166,518
Aberdeen, Wash.	\$165,373
San Antonio, Tex.	\$164,034
Lawrence, Mass.	\$154,089
Spokane, Wash.	\$153,436
Memphis, Tenn.	\$140,882
Joliet, Ill.	\$139,847
Superior, Wis.	\$139,760
Homestead, Pa.	\$136,385
Anaconda, Mont.	\$133,772
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	\$130,057
Bellingham, Wash.	\$126,610
Rockford, Ill.	\$124,616
Hibbing, Minn.	\$124,520
Camden, N. J.	\$123,087
Des Moines, Iowa	\$120,094
Globe, Ariz.	\$119,848
Youngstown, Ohio	\$118,825
Rapine, Wis.	\$118,481
Norfolk, Va.	\$117,836
Waukegan, Ill.	\$116,345
Ambridge, Pa.	\$116,309
Bayonne, N. J.	\$115,404
Dunkirk, N. Y.	\$114,377
Chilmark, Pa.	\$112,993
Pensacola, Fla.	\$112,702
Tonopah, Nev.	\$111,005
Binghamton, N. Y.	\$110,878
Sacramento, Cal.	\$109,418
Hoboken, N. J.	\$109,190
New Britain, Conn.	\$109,187
Hammond, Ind.	\$108,783
Springfield, Mass.	\$107,413
Miami, Fla.	\$105,554
Stamford, Conn.	\$105,554
Elizabeth, N. J.	\$105,513
Ansonia, Conn.	\$105,174
Manchester, N. H.	\$102,135

HAIIDA INDIAN VILLAGE IS NOW NATIONAL PARK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a result of recommendations made by the Secretary of Agriculture, the "Old Kasan National Monument," consisting of 38 acres within the Tongass National forest, Alaska, has just been created by presidential proclamation. The tract embraces the well-known abandoned Haida Indian village of old Kasan, situated on Prince of Wales Island in southeastern Alaska, about 30 miles west of the City of Ketchikan.

The village was abandoned by the Indians about 10 years ago. Among the relics which remain there are about 50 Indian totem poles, five or six of which are classed as exceedingly good specimens. In the deserted village there are also eight large

square buildings which were originally constructed according to the peculiar plan of the Haida Indians, and which, it is stated by those best qualified to know, represent the best specimens of Haida architecture that now exist. The largest of these buildings is approximately 40 by 60 feet in size and is made entirely of round and carved timbers. "Kassan" is said to be the Indian word which means "a pretty town," and all reports agree that the village was well named. The fact that the village was occupied by the Indians for many years explains the local name "Old" Kasan, by which it is widely known. Since the village was abandoned by the Indians the buildings have been rapidly falling into a state of dilapidation and decay, and a certain amount of vandalism by tourists and souvenir hunters renders some form of protection essential. An examination of the area was made jointly by representatives of the forest service and of the Interior Department, and reports strongly urging the establishment of a national monument were approved by the secretaries of both departments. The Smithsonian Institution strongly endorsed the proposition for the establishment of a national monument. The new national monument will be protected and administered by the forest service, as is the case with all monuments located within the national forests.

COLORADO FARMERS TO HOLD CONGRESS

DENVER, Col.—Plans are being laid for the eighth annual session of the Colorado Farmers Congress, to be held at the State Agricultural College Jan. 15 to 20.

Prominent speakers from all over the State will be present to discuss agricultural problems. In addition to the regular meetings there will be State meetings and conferences representing the various agricultural interests and rural welfare held in connection with the Congress. A portion of each day will be given to these sectional meetings.

GOOD ROADS MEN ORGANIZE

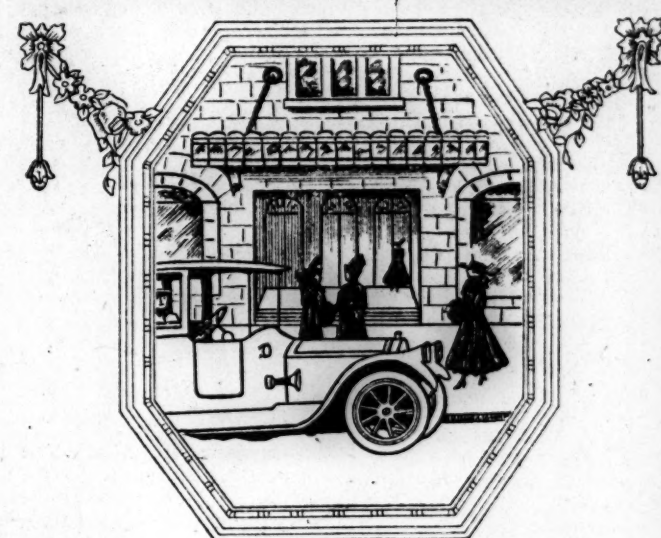
DALLAS, Tex.—The Louisiana State Good Roads Association has elected Wallace Alexander, Alexandria, president; L. E. French, Alexandria, secretary; and L. M. Poole, New Orleans, treasurer. Says the News: Gov. R. G. Pleasant and retiring President P. M. Miller addressed the convention recently at Shreveport, La. Mr. Miller advocated a State bond issue of \$14,000,000 to construct 2000 miles of State-owned and State-maintained highways.

Nov. 20th to 25th

UNDERWEAR WEEK

The best Shops all over the country will show
"MÉRODE" and "HARVARD MILLS"

(Hand Finished)
Fine Gauge Ribbed
UNDERWEAR



THIS week, from Monday to Saturday, November 20th to 25th, is your opportunity to see, at your favorite store, the most attractive variety of the finest Underwear made for women and children. Go and see it during this special display week whether you wish to purchase or not. Special courtesy in merely showing you these garments is part of the big national event in this Underwear Week. Look at your favorite store.

Children's Garments and Union Suits are two specialties of which we are particularly proud. Every woman pretty appreciates the reasons. New styles have been designed for the women who wear the pretty fashions of today, yet want to be cozy warm and properly protected.

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ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued on Monday:

Army Orders

Leave of absence for 10 days is granted Capt. Robert Danford, field artillery. Leave of absence for 10 days granted Maj. Charles C. Smith, 20th inf., detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the quartermasters corps. First Lieut. Paul R. Davidson, 3rd cav., is detailed for general recruiting service. Leave of absence for two months and 28 days is granted Capt. George W. Bigler, cav.

Orders to Navy Officers

Lieut. L. M. Stevens, det. naval college, Newport, to take charge navy recruiting stn., Chicago, Jan. 4; Lieut. L. B. Ard, det. Vermont, to Fulton; Lieut. C. M. Elder, to naval stn., Key West, Fla.; Lieut. G. S. Gillespie, det. inspector to aeronautics material, Boston, to assistant to inspector of engineering material, Brooklyn; Lieut. Z. Lansdowne, to naval aeronautics station, Pensacola, Dec. 29; Lieut. E. G. Small, det. Jarvis, to Duncan; Lieut. G. W. Lamont, det. det. Vermont to Fulton; Ens. B. F. Clark, det. Denver, to Montana, Dec. 1; Ens. P. S. Goen, det. Vermont, to Texas; Ens. W. F. Boyer, det. Vermont, to Texas; Ens. P. C. Morgan, Texas to Neptune.

Ens. E. W. Summers, det. Vermont, to Texas. Ens. T. E. Chandler, det. Florida, to New Hampshire. Ens. P. R. Glutting, det. Vermont, to Tacoma. Ens. C. A. Baker, det. Vermont, to Tacoma. Ens. L. B. Hoops, det. Texas, to Sacramento. Ens. A. J. Selman, det. New Hampshire, to Florida. Ens. T. D. Warner, det. New Hampshire, to New York. P. A. Paym, D. P. Heath, det. navy yard, Boston, to Tallahassee. Asst. Paym. R. N. Hickman, det. Tallahassee, to settle accounts cable from Commander-in-Chief Asiatic fleet, Shanghai, China. Comdr. G. C. Day, det. Brooklyn, home to wait orders. Comdr. W. D. Brotherson, det. Helena, home to wait orders.

Comdr. A. A. Althouse to command Brooklyn. Lt. Comdr. A. St. C. Smith, det. Brooklyn, to Helena. Lt. L. S. D. Bray, det. A-4 to B-2. Lt. G. L. Woodruff, det. Cincinnati, to naval hospital, Olongapo. Ens. M. Y. Cohen det. Monadnock, to A-4. Ens. P. R. Weaver det. Mohican, to Monadnock. Surg. W. B. Hethfield det. Monocacy, to Olongapo. Asst. Surg. C. S. O'Brien det. naval hospital, Canacao, to Villalobos. Asst. Surg. H. V. Cornett det. Villalobos, to naval hospital, Canacao. Asst. Surg. B. M. Taylor det. naval hospital Olongapo, to Monocacy. Asst. Surg. G. W. Calver det. Brooklyn, to naval hospital, Yokohama.

Movements of Vessels
Arrived—Arizonsa, Cyclops, New

BANKER KAHN ON 'ART AND THE PEOPLE'

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Shakspeare tercentenary committee today issues a booklet entitled "Art and the People," by Otto H. Kahn, of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. "To strive toward fostering the art life of the country, toward relieving the monotony of everyday affairs and toward awakening in the people an appreciation of that which is beautiful and inspiring, is, I think, a humanitarian effort eminently worth making, and offering, moreover, every prospect of not being attempted in vain."

Sailed—Annapolis, San Francisco Bay, Mexico, to Topolobampo. Hancock, Puerto Plata to Sanchez. Montana, Newport to New York. Oregon, San Pedro to San Diego. Yorktown, Salina Cruz to Corinto.

HARVESTER COMBINE CASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court today set the hearing of the Harvester combine case for Feb. 26 next. The Government asked that Dec. 11 be set for the argument. The court today took a recess until Monday, Dec. 4, to permit the preparation of opinions which have been argued since the beginning of the term. The arguments docket will be resumed on Dec. 4 and continue until the Christmas recess.

GRAIN AFFECTS EGG PRICES

Boston marketmen say that the high cost of grain is an important factor in the advancing prices of eggs; farmers throughout the country, they declare, are disposing of their poultry rather than sustain a loss through the winter months when the hens do very little laying.

WOMEN'S SUIT SHOP

Finone's

New Metal embroidered Suits,
wool velours, \$32.50. Sketched



NEW broadcloth suits, \$18.50. Lined with peau de cygne and warmly interlined.
NEW broadcloth suits trimmed with Hudson seal, \$35.
NEW broadcloth suits with or without fur, \$25.
Large women's suits (sizes 44 to 52), \$29.50, \$35 and \$45.

(Finone's Mail Orders Filled—Fifth Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

OUST LIQUOR ELEMENT IS BRYAN ADVICE

Indiana Democrats Told to Get
Rid of Brewers' Influence and
Place Their Party in the Pro-
hibition Ranks of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—W. J. Bryan's speeches here on Saturday and Sunday are expected to precipitate a reorganization of the Democratic party in Indiana. Mr. Bryan came to Indianapolis at the request of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in national convention, but in addition to his principal address Sunday morning he spoke in three or four churches and, on Saturday, before a remarkable gathering of Democratic party workers from over the state.

Mr. Bryan said at the Sunday mass meeting that the address on that occasion was the most important, for it embraced the spirit of all others. It was, in brief, a decisive challenge to the Democratic party to go ahead and make Indiana "dry" as preparatory to nation-wide prohibition. Of the 22 "dry" states, 12, Mr. Bryan said, are regularly Democratic.

The party that has so often honored him, he declared, thus has an advantage over the Republicans. But, in closing, he appealed to Democrats, Republicans and friends and members of the W. C. T. U., to get together for this common cause. The supporters of the liquor traffic, he said, were a unit. To be destroyed, the traffic must be attacked by clean and progressive citizens of all political persuasion.

During his visit here Mr. Bryan said nothing publicly to confirm the report that he sought the prohibition nomination for President in 1920. But this much he did say: He is a Democrat. He desires his party to be the leader, but party or no party he will work for national prohibition.

In connection with his significant political conference, it is evident that Mr. Bryan invites his own party to take the initiative. Locally there are strong reasons to believe that the leader's visit has brought Indiana party matters to a crisis.

Of prohibition Mr. Bryan told his party friends: "The Democratic party has no power to say whether there shall be a fight. The fight is on. The situation is such that prohibition will be a paramount issue, if not the paramount issue, in 1920, and the Democratic party cannot afford to be buried in a drunkard's grave. If the Democratic party refuses to endorse prohibition we take a stand squarely against the states that gave their electoral votes to the Democratic ticket at the recent election. Seventeen of the 22 'dry' states are Democratic states, and gave their votes to President Wilson. And I say now that the Democratic party is under no obligation to party bosses who depend on the liquor interests for their power in politics."

"And remember that the Indiana member of the committee on resolutions at the Democratic national convention at St. Louis was a brewer, who signed a minority report against woman suffrage. That brewer took the position that a bartender was more fit to vote than the wives of the country."

The liquor interests intruded themselves into the State convention, Mr. Bryan said, and now was time for the Democrats to get rid of them. "If these influences had delivered the votes and had carried the State for President Wilson they might point to their success. But they did not," he continued. "These liquor politicians betrayed you to the liquor interests, and these interests betrayed you to predatory wealth."

The Indiana brewers, who are supposed to be Democratic, are said to have foreseen the outcome of the State election, and to have thrown their influence with the Republicans. As the result of Bryan speeches, a committee was appointed, including some influential members, to organize the "dry" forces within the Democratic party. The time for an intraparty revolt is at hand, it seems, for the Democrats in Indiana have long been popularly aligned with the liquor element.

**SALESMEN STUDY
FARM METHODS**
TOPEKA, Kan.—So that they may be of greater service to the farmers of America with whom they come in daily contact, the 3000 salesmen, blockmen and general agents of a large agricultural implement concern will study improved farming methods at movable agricultural schools to be conducted during the fall and winter in 35 cities in all parts of the country. These schools have just closed a two days' session in this city, salesmen from many other places being present.

Today world conditions demand that every acre of American farm land should be made to yield its utmost and that the fertility of the soil be preserved and built up, says the Capital Farmers must understand crop rotation and must be made to realize that diversified farming and the raising of livestock are necessary for profitable agriculture.

RETAIL CLERKS TO MEET
Mayor Curley and State and city officials will speak at a joint mass meeting of organized and unorganized retail clerks of Boston and surrounding cities to be held in Faneuil Hall on Thursday evening.

CHANGES IN POLITICAL LINES OF FAR WEST

(Continued from page one)

Rowell is not only speaking personally and as Republican national committeeman, but that, as editor of the Fresno Republican, one of the most influential newspapers in the far West, he presumably expresses the sentiment of a large number of voters. Similar opinion, expressing the idea that the party lines are down and that a new alignment is inevitable, is widely voiced. This thought was forcefully expressed by Mr. Rudolph Spreckels, a leading progressive Republican of the West, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The next national political contest, he said, in effect, will be along sharply defined lines between the two great groups, or parties, that are now rapidly forming—the liberal and the conservative. "A most hopeful thing about the recent election is that progressive ideas and those who stand for them have won despite the opposition of crooked politicians and their corrupt political machines," he said.

"If the Democratic party will henceforth keep itself free from entangling alliances with the bosses who have been repudiated by the votes of the people there is no reason why the progressives of all parties should not now enlist under its banner and hold the ground which has been won for the people."

Fremont Older, editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, Mr. Wilson's most notable supporter in the far West, expresses similar views as to the non-partisan nature of the next presidential contest. "Mr. Wilson is supported by a multitude of forward-looking people," said Mr. Older, "who do not care a rap whether there is a Democratic party or not."

In fact that members of the Democratic party, as well as a portion of the Republican party, feel the necessity of a quick and thorough regeneration of that organization, if it is to hold its prestige and power, is indicated by many things. When this thought was expressed by Mr. Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York and one of the leading Democratic campaign speakers, at a large banquet in celebration of the Democratic victory, the applause indicated entire approval of the idea. "Unless the Democratic party during the next four years makes as much progress along the path of genuine public service as it has in the past four years," said Mr. Malone, "it will never again have the opportunity to act as the dominant progressive group of the nation. The South must awake; no longer can it confine itself to fatuous phrases."

W. J. Bryan Going South

Victory of "Wet" Candidates in Nebraska Not Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LINCOLN, Neb.—Lincoln friends of Mr. Bryan believe that in the future he is likely to make his home elsewhere than Nebraska. He has packed his library and a portion of his household effects and sent them to the South. He owns a home at Asheville, N. C., and one at Miami, Fla. He has spent considerable time in those places in the last few years, but his personal effects have always remained here.

The Commoner, now published as a monthly, is still a profitable business, but it is in the hands of his brother, C. W. Bryan, who is Mayor of Lincoln. Mr. Bryan said before he left the other day that he would retain his legal residence here, but his friends look upon it as an almost complete cutting off of ties.

The big home at Fairview has been partly dismantled. One daughter lives in North Carolina, another is in Europe as near her army husband as she can get, and his son lives at Tucson, Ariz. The city has almost grown out to the 200-acre Bryan Farm, and its value has steadily increased.

While Mr. Bryan was able to secure the adoption of the prohibitory amendment, he failed in his effort to defeat the "wet" candidate for Governor, Keith Neville, and the "wet" candidate for Senator, Mr. Hitchcock, who is against national prohibition. A difference of long standing has existed between Senator Hitchcock and Mr. Bryan. The Senator led the forces which defeated Mr. Bryan for delegate to the national convention.

The Bryan influence was supreme in Democratic State politics until he espoused the cause of prohibition a few years ago. The party is in political alliance with the liquor interests, and this fact has frequently been cited by Mr. Bryan as his reason for fighting for prohibition at this time. Two-thirds of the party members are against prohibition, and this made it easy for Senator Hitchcock and his allies, by appealing to the "wet" sentiment, to defeat Mr. Bryan for delegate and to break down his leadership of the party.

The two Democratic dailies are anti-Bryan, and they have been bitter in their criticism of him, claiming he is soured by his defeats, that he is a dictator and that his present attitude is the result of the refusal of so many Democrats to follow him. These criticisms and the palpable lack of followers, displayed in the majorities secured by Hitchcock and Neville at the last election, are cited as reasons for Mr. Bryan's cutting loose so many ties that bind him to the State.

W. J. Bryann in Illinois
CHICAGO, Ill.—William Jennings Bryan will start his four-year prohibition effort in this State today with an address before the Chicago Dry Federation. Mr. Bryan's speech is the signal for the opening of a campaign to make Chicago dry in 1918. It is also his opening shot in a four-years campaign to make the United States dry. Before he is through, he plans to force a prohibition plank into the platform of both his parties.

BREWER TELLS OF GREAT SUMS SPENT ANNUALLY

Letter to Massachusetts Anti-
saloon League Gives Some
Idea of the Thousands of Dol-
lars Contributed by Interests

An inkling of the large sums annually contributed by brewers and liquor dealers of the United States to liquor associations is given in a letter bearing the letterhead of a Lawrence (Mass.) brewing company and received at the headquarters of the Massachusetts Antisaloon League in Boston. Referring to but one brewing company, the communication states that this firm's contributions to the national and state brewers associations amount to a "great many thousands of dollars a year."

Superintendent Arthur J. Davis of the Antisaloon League was of the opinion that the letter was written with the impression that the league was an association of saloonkeepers, and the writer did not realize that he was giving valuable information to an organization actively engaged in driving the saloon from the commonwealth.

Other statements given in the letter indicate that many retail liquor dealers of the state pay annual dues of \$15 to a state association of liquor dealers. The writer says that he tried to join the association of liquor dealers but was informed that as a brewer he could not become a member. He was told, however, that a check of \$15 would be accepted as a contribution and the letter indicates that a check to this amount was given.

The letter, publication of which is authorized by Superintendent Davis, is as follows:

President Treasurer and Manager
David Bailey August Stiegler
COLD SPRING BREWING CO.
609 South Union St.
Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 20, 1916.

Massachusetts Antisaloon League, 344 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.: Gentlemen—Your letter dated Sept. 13, 1916, received this day. We therefore by note that you say that you have sent us from time to time, letters requesting a renewal of our former subscription to the Massachusetts Antisaloon League. We must say that this is the first time that we have heard from you pertaining thereto. At the time, some years ago, when a meeting of the liquor dealers was held in this city and the writer at the time, asked to be admitted into the membership, he was answered by Mr. Pinkham that we could not be brewers but a member, but that the check would nevertheless be accepted as a contribution of \$15 and we have often thought why we have not been called on to pay the usual dues of \$15 a year since making the first payment. We will say that if you will look over your books and tell us how much we are in arrears we would be pleased to send you check at once. As to helping your association financially, that we must place before the board of directors; you must remember, gentlemen, that our assessments through the United States Brewers Association and the Massachusetts Association comes very high, in fact runs into a great many thousands of dollars a year. However, we will take this matter up later, as we say, and no doubt you will hear from us again. Yours respectfully,

COLD SPRING BREWING CO.,
Aug. Stiegler, Treas. and Manager.
"How we came to receive this letter is interesting," said Superintendent Davis. "You note that it refers at the start to a letter dated Sept. 13, 1916," and received by the brewing company. On that date the Massachusetts Antisaloon League sent out, as it does from time to time, communications to our members and former members telling of the opportunity to contribute to the treasury of the league. Evidently one of these communications fell into the hands of a liquor organization and that organization, in order to show its members how active the Antisaloon League was, made copies of our communication and sent them to its members. I have one of these copies in my possession. It differs from our communication in the addition of a statement in red letters at the top that it was a copy of the Antisaloon League's financial appeal and also in the addition of a union printers' label at the bottom. Furthermore, the copy is a printed affair whereas ours was multigraphed."

"I am inclined to think that one of these copies sent out by the liquor organization was received by the Cold Spring Brewing Company and that the writer mistook it for an appeal for further contributions from the liquor dealers referred to in his reply to us and to whom a \$15 contribution had been made several years earlier. Anyway, it seems evident that the information about the brewing company's big assessments for the brewers' associations was given us under a misapprehension."

SIMMONS COLLEGE
A mass meeting of the students of Simmons College has been called for Thursday to hear the reports of the delegates to the intercollegiate conference on student government, which was held at Mt. Holyoke last week. The first number of the college magazine appears today.

WAITRESSES TO ORGANIZE
The American Federation of Labor begins a campaign to organize the waitresses in the hotels and restaurants of Boston today. Austin P. Kaveny, an organizer for the federation, is in charge of the work.

RAPID COUNT OF THE VOTES UNDER NEW PRIMARY LAW

Arkansas Act, Adopted at Re-
cent Election, Increases Polling
Places Over State

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Under this State's new Primary Election Law, adopted at the election on November 7, the count of votes in county primary elections will be made much more rapidly than at present. The more rapid count will be accomplished through the subdivision of many voting precincts. The new law provides that no precinct shall have more than 100 votes in it. At present many precincts in the city have from 500 to 1000 or more votes in them. In Little Rock, the number of voting precincts will be increased from 13 to 53.

Another feature of the new law is that it will change the date of State primary elections from the last Wednesday in March preceding the general elections, to the last Tuesday in May. It also provides that the county central committees shall convene at noon on the Friday following the primary to canvass the votes, and the committee shall report not later than Monday. In a ward or precinct having more than 100 voters as shown in the registry lists separate polling places shall be set up with additional judges and clerks. Under this new arrangement it is probable that the results, except in the remote districts, can be obtained on election night or on the day following at the latest.

One section provides that all primaries, whether Democratic, Republican, Prohibition or Socialist, shall be held on the same day, and thus provides a safeguard against a citizen voting in more than one primary. Penalties of imprisonment and fine are to be imposed upon any person who votes in the primary of a party to which he does not adhere. The law provides that immediately upon the completion of the count, a copy of the result must be placed in a conspicuous place in the precinct. The count must begin as soon as the polls close and continue until completion.

MEN AROUSED BY WOMEN'S VOTE, SAYS MRS. TROUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"The vote of the women of Illinois in the presidential election has given a tremendous impetus to the national suffrage movement. It silences forever those who say that women do not wish to vote," declared Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor when the full total of the Illinois women's vote came into sight. "The remarkable thing about it is the 500,000 vote of the downstate women. Most of them went from the farms to cast their first ballot for President."

"The interest of Illinois women in their first presidential vote is a wonderful prophecy of what we will accomplish in the future. The men also polled an enormous vote. It shows that when women take a part in politics the men are aroused. The absolute order of the election in Chicago is a point not to be overlooked. The effect is most salutary when men vote with their mothers and sisters and wives. I remember when Chicago elections were conducted with shootings and unpleasantness of various kinds. The peaceableness of this election, the most hotly contested of many years, indicates how important it is that men and women should work together."

The general opinion, that the women voted about the same as the men, is concurred in by Mrs. Trout. She remarked that a large percentage of the women voted for the Republican candidates and when asked why that was, replied because there were more Republican women in the State "and also because the women of Illinois were quite conservative and thought we needed more protection and a little stronger Government. The peace plea had no effect on them."

ENTRIES LARGE FOR EASTERN DOG SHOW

Prizes valued at more than \$8000 are to be given to the best adjudged dogs at Boston's all-breed dog show, to be held at Mechanics Building Nov. 28-30, under the auspices of the Eastern Dog Club. Nearly 3000 dogs have been entered in the show, the actual number to be benched being 900.

From as far West as Seattle there have been entries. Mrs. Paul Courtney of Weston, will bench two celebrated Irish wolfhounds, and among the airdales will be Champion Polam Maxim, who won the special for best in the Toronto show, and has been entered in a number of shows in England. Other noted airdales in the show will be W. Preston Wolcott's Champion Conjuror and George S. West's Champion Attleboro Lassie. The last-named dog defeated the best in England, and was bought by the owner shortly after she became champion. At Newport she was judged the best in the show.

The noted Northbridge entry of New York is going to make its first appearance in a Boston dog show at the coming event, and what is considered to be the most famous kennel of bull terriers in the United States, namely, that owned by Scott Libby of New York, also will be in the show.

MERGER PLAN FOR SIX CITIES AND TOWNS OPPOSED

Proposal of the Cambridge Plan-
ning Board Does Not Meet
General Indorsement

The proposal of officials of the Cambridge City Planning Board, that great advantage would be gained through the consolidation of Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Arlington, Watertown and Belmont, is looked upon with but little favor by officials and citizens of the municipalities which Cambridge would embrace.

One official pointed out that the arrangement entered into within the past few years which practically makes of the five departments of the various towns and cities a great metropolitan department has worked satisfactorily. He says similar arrangements should be entered into under which the police would cooperate and possibly a plan worked out for cooperation in maintaining the educational systems.

Mayor Z. E. Cliff of Somerville, when asked as to how he thought his city felt concerning the proposal, said: "Somerville cannot see it at all in the way of an improvement. It is hard enough for the city to get along under its present heavy burden of taxes. What would it do if it were tied to Cambridge? No economy could possibly be effected for us through such a consolidation. What would we do with the Cambridge water works? Cambridge has refused to come into the metropolitan system and has taken pride in maintaining its own water supply at great expense. It could not benefit us in any way. We are getting all the service we want from the metropolitan system and at less expense. In fact, the Cambridge supply would not be able to take care of any more than it is handling now. Furthermore, what benefit would the City of Medford derive from the consolidation? Medford uses bridges across the Mystic almost entirely and it would not benefit by entering a consolidation under which it would be obliged to aid in the construction of bridges from Cambridge to Boston which are now paid for by Boston and Cambridge, the expense divided equally."

Francis H. Kendall, member of the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Belmont said, "So far as Belmont people have expressed any opinion they are decidedly against the town giving up its identity."

Charles M. Abbott, member of the Board of Selectmen of Watertown said, "The proposal from Cambridge is one which is deserving of a great deal of thought. I am always interested in metropolitan cooperation and I feel that this cooperation will become more general as years go by. I feel certain that the time is not far off when the fire, police, and school departments will be administered by a metropolitan commission."

Mayor Benjamin F. Haines of Medford said, "We would be perfectly willing to annex these cities and towns to Medford. Under any other conditions the proposition would be out of the question. I would be pleased to be mayor of this larger city brought about through consolidation, and to give it a good sound, economic and businesslike administration. With our great improvements and development work going on continuously we would not consider becoming a part of any other city. If the other cities and towns need our assistance we are perfectly willing to aid them."

NO INVESTIGATION OF HIGH PRICES IN GENERAL PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission on Saturday issued the following statement:

"The Federal Trade Commission has received numerous proposals that it make a general investigation concerning high prices of the necessities of life. It recognizes the far-reaching effects of these prices on the standards of living in the United States, and it believes every effort should be made to prevent the exploitation of consumers."

"In so far as these high prices may be due to instances of unlawful combination among dealers, such a situation would be in the purview of the Sherman Antitrust Act. The Department of Justice, which is primarily charged with the enforcement of that statute, has already instituted a searching investigation throughout the country by means of United States attorneys; and in view of this fact a similar investigation by this commission would be unnecessary duplication of work. Moreover, at the direction of Congress, the commission is now investigating other matters that tax its force to the utmost, and with its limited appropriation it could not undertake additional work at this time. In view of these facts, the commission does not deem it advisable at present to undertake an investigation into high prices in general."

HOTEL EMPLOYEES MEET

A meeting today of the various crafts connected with hotel work, at the headquarters of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 34, will discuss the action to be taken if the members are called upon to strike on Thanksgiving Day to enforce their demand for a wage of \$10 a week. Action will be decided at a meeting at 12:30 a. m. on Thanksgiving Day.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Recent subscriptions to the New England Belgian Relief fund have brought the total up to \$167,447.58, according to an announcement by Joseph H. O'Neill, treasurer of the fund.

The Foreign Shops unique in America



—a treasure house of artwares gathered from every quarter of the globe, for shoppers who seek the out-of-the-ordinary token to express, as a gift, an exceptional sentiment. Included are

curios, faience, leatherwares,
art needlework, art linens,
jewelry novelties, Sheffield
silver and belt specialties.

Also, on the ninth floor, art galleries, luncheon room, rest room, writing room and retiring room.

Mandel Brothers CHICAGO

FALL RIVER LINE BETWEEN Boston and New York

SPLENDID STEAMERS—SPLENDID SERVICE
A comfortable night's journey on the most modern and best equipped steamers on Long Island Sound. Orchestra on each steamer. Meals à la carte.
FARE \$3.00
TO NEW YORK
Boat Train with Parlor Cars leaves South Station 6:00 P.M. daily. Due New York (Pier 14, N.Y.) 7:00 A.M.
TO BOSTON
Steamer leaves Pier 14, North River (foot of Fulton Street) 5:00 P.M. daily. Due Boston 8:27 A.M.
City Ticket Office, Corner Washington and Court Streets
THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY

NEW YORK PROBLEMS FOR LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—There are indications that the Republican leaders in the next Legislature will strive to put through a program, including repeal of the Direct Primary Law, a return to the system of nominating by convention, and a realignment of congressional districts.

The present districts were mapped out in 1911 under the guidance of Governor Dix, a Democrat, and a Democratic Legislature. The new Legislature has a two-thirds Republican majority in both houses. Last spring an attempt to redistrict the State was begun by Elton R. Brown, Republican Senate leader, but this was called off. Local redistricting, it is believed, would have the effect of segregating inland districts in Manhattan as safely Republican. The lines are now drawn across Manhattan from the North to the East River, including two sections of water front which are Democratic and tend to offset Republican strength in central Manhattan. The Legislature will also provide for laying out new aldermanic districts.

WELLESLEY CLUB DINNER

"Argentina and the Patagonian Pampas" is to be the topic of an address by Charles W. Furlong before the Wellesley Club, at its monthly meeting and dinner at Youngs Hotel this evening. Mr. Furlong has traveled extensively in Argentina, studying the country, and he will illustrate his address, with lantern slides made from his own paintings and photographs.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Miss Mary E. Marsh '20, Miss Louise Perry '20, Miss Beulah Auerbach '18 and Miss Edith Coombs '17 are the Radcliffe students chosen to take parts in the play to be presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club. Miss Hester L. Bassett, Miss Esther C. Lannan, Miss Ruth J. Mack and Miss Ruth O. Sawtell have been chosen members of the staff of the Radcliffe Magazine.

FOOD EMBARGO SOUGHT

Boston Central Labor Union yesterday adopted a resolution calling upon the Government of the United States to place an embargo on the exporting of foodstuffs in an effort to lower the prices of foods. The resolution calls on Samuel Compers to call the matter to the attention of the convention of the American Federation of Labor now in session in Baltimore.

Eastern Steamship Lines All-the-Way-by-Water

\$3 to New York
METROPOLITAN LINE
ROUTE VIA THE Cape Cod Canal
Buxards Bay and Long Island Sound
Always in Sight of Land.
Express, Passenger and Freight Service throughout the year.
Reduced steamer prices. Outside and inside rooms. St. Rooms with food, 24 hours. Special Dining Room Service. Popular Prices. Club Breakfast.

Superb Steamships Massachusetts and Breaker Hill. Leave No. 50, Side India Wharf, Boston, Week Days only at 6 P.M. (6 P.M. beginning November 22nd). Due New York 7:30 A.M.

MAINE AND THE PROVINCES

Bangor Line to Leave India Wharf Rockland and in Mon. Tues. Thurs. terminate land and sea. 5 P.M. Leave to Bangor.
Connecting at Rockland Weds. and Sat. only for Bar Harbor, Blue Hill and intermediate landings.
Portland Line (Night Line). Leave Central Wharf week days at 7 P.M. and Thurs. and Thurs. (International Line).
International Line to Portland, Mon. and Thurs. 9 A.M.
Yarmouth Line
Boston & Yarmouth Steamship Co., Ltd. Leave Central Wharf Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 P.M.
Tickets & information at Wharf Office, also at City Office, 100 Washington St., and at Tourist Office.

YARMOUTH LINE

Boston & Yarmouth Steamship Co., Ltd. Leave Central Wharf Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 P.M.
Tickets & information at Wharf Office, also at City Office, 100 Washington St., and at Tourist Office.

NOW is the time to arrange to spend the WINTER in the SUMMER time of the SOUTH SEAS.

AUSTRALIA

Honolulu, Suva, New Zealand
The Palatial Passenger Steamers
R.M.S. "Mauretania" (10,000 tons)
R.M.S. "Titanic" (10,000 tons)
R.M.S. "Olympic" (10,000 tons)
R.M.S. "Hibernia" (10,000 tons)
R.M.S. "Britannia" (10,000 tons)
R.M.S. "Australia" (10,000 tons)
R.M.S. "Zealandia" (10,000 tons)
R.M.S. "Tasmania" (10,000 tons)
R.M.S. "Victoria" (10,000 tons)
R.M.S. "Queensland" (10,000 tons)
R.M.S. "New South Wales" (10,000 tons)
R.M.S. "South Australia" (10,000 tons)
R.M.S. "Western Australia" (10,000 tons)
R.M.S. "Tasmania" (10,000 tons)
R.M.S. "Victoria" (10,000 tons)
R.M.S. "Queensland" (10,000 tons)
R.M.S. "New South Wales" (10,000 tons)
R.M.S. "South Australia" (10,000 tons)
R.M.S. "Western Australia" (10,000 tons)

Raymond Whitcomb Tours

The Height of Luxury in Travel.
17 Temple Place, San Francisco, Cal.
HARVARD UNIT LEAVES
Another Harvard unit left Boston yesterday for service in France in connection with the British expeditionary force. The members of the party of nearly 30 persons will take the place of the Harvard unit which is scheduled to terminate its war service on Dec. 9.

FIRST SESSION OF COMMERCE INQUIRY OPENS

(Continued from page one)

merce committee Mr. Thom had outlined a plan favored by the roads. Mr. Thom said today, however, that he wished more time to prepare his case.

Appearance were entered today in behalf of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, the California Railroad Commission, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Merchants Association of New York, Philadelphia Trade Organization, the Lawrence (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce, the Essex County (Mass.) Association of Boards of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Commercial Club of Kansas City, Mo., National Lumber Manufacturers Association of Chicago, the Committee on Real Property, Railroad Business Association, Industrial Traffic League of Texas, National Live Stock Shippers Protective League and other live stock organizations. Southern Hardwood Traffic Association, Chicago Association of Commerce, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, United States Independent Telegraphers Association, Western Union Telegraph Company, Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, and others.

The Interstate Commerce Commission was not represented today, nor were the financial or investment interests, or the attorneys-general of the various states.

The members of the joint committee are Senator Newlands, chairman; Representative Adamson of Georgia, vice-chairman; Senators Robinson of Arkansas, Underwood of Alabama, Cummins of Iowa, and Brandegee of Connecticut, and Representatives Sims of Tennessee, Cullop of Indiana, Enoch of Wisconsin, and Hamilton of Michigan.

The joint committee was provided for in a resolution passed before the threatened strike of the railroad brotherhoods, last September, caused the passage of the Adamson so-called eight-hour law. The resolution providing for its creation was introduced by Senator Newlands, not long after President Wilson, in his address to Congress at the opening of the last session, urged that an investigation be made into the matter of transportation and the necessity of further legislation relating thereto be determined.

Federal Control Opposed

Railroads Present Special Argument Against Public Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In view of the opening today of hearings by the Newlands joint congressional committee, which is to inquire into the subjects of railroad regulation and government ownership of railroads, the attitude of the roads in opposition to the latter problem is being presented to those immediately interested in the situation by means of a pamphlet written by Walter J. Fahy under instruction by the roads to make plain their views on "The Problems of Government Ownership of Railroads," as the booklet is entitled.

Launching into his subject, the writer claims that "the application of the present fiscal system of the United States Government to the operation of railroads would be ruinous to the railroads and a terrific drain on the taxpayers. This is due to the fact that our country has no budget system, and there is little or no effort to measure expenditures by the estimated income."

Political control of the \$2,000,000,000 which it now costs annually to run the railroads of the nation is cited as a dominating factor against governmental ownership. It is pointed out that to maintain the Government each year Congress appropriates \$1,000,000,000; and this, augmented by the vast sum required to maintain the roads, would place in the hands of politics, with its divers interests, the sum of \$3,000,000,000 annually, it is asserted.

Further, it is claimed that "our geographical location makes it unnecessary for us to take possession of the roads for military purposes. Railroad building under private ownership has kept pace with, and in many instances has been in advance of, agricultural and industrial development. Government ownership, therefore, could be justified only on the assumption that Federal operation would result in vastly improved service, cheaper rates, and elimination of waste and extravagance."

It is pointed out that under Federal ownership the burden of railroad expansion would fall upon the nation as a whole; that certain sections of the country which are at present developed to a high degree by the roads would be obliged to bear a large share in the financial burden of developing railroads in other sections, a work, says the writer, that will be carried on for years to come. Then again objection is raised at the possibility of railroad rates, service and finances being "made the football of politics and revised from top to bottom every time we had a change of administration at Washington."

Another argument of the opponents of Government ownership of the railroads is their claim that "the constitutional rights and independence of the several states of the Union would be absolutely nullified by nationalization of the railroads." Large percentages of their taxes are collected by the states from the railroads, and the likelihood that the citizens would be called upon to make up a loss of these revenues under Federal ownership, as well as to bear the increased cost of Government ownership, is mentioned. The general understanding that the Government would pay for the roads with a per cent bond, which would be untenable, is ridiculed since it is

claimed that Federal ownership would deprive the Government of an income of several millions of dollars paid into the Federal treasury by the holders of existing railroad stocks and bonds.

The labor problems involved in public ownership also are called serious. Wages paid railroad employees in the United States are much higher than wages paid on the Government-owned roads abroad, it is stated. It is asserted also that organized labor would be a powerful influence to contend against.

Ownership Referenda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Business men agree that serious railroad problems are to be met, as indicated by the special meeting of the national council of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which held its concluding session Saturday. Agreement was to be noted, also, as to what certain of the elements in those problems are. Railroad credit has been impaired; railroad revenues are restricted by regulation, while expenses of labor, equipment and operation rise; regulation by both states and Federal Government is onerous, conflicting and expensive; extensions are not being built as rapidly as desirable, and equipment is not being added as fast as service demands require.

Radical measures, along with conservative ones, are being considered within the scope of possible solutions, even by groups generally considered as conservative as business men, as is shown by the subjects which the national council has recommended the chamber of the United States to submit to its membership for referendum by which the national chamber proposes to marshal the opinion of the business men of the country as to what are adequate measures for fully meeting present railroad difficulties.

That Government ownership, one of the measures to which the business men of the country are to be asked to give thoughtful consideration as a possible avenue of escape from the besetting railroad troubles, is taken as indicative both of the seriousness of the whole situation, and, to some extent, of a gradually changing attitude throughout the country toward Government ownership of public utilities—a changing attitude to which, if evidence is sought outside the national chamber's activities, is seen also in the scope of the subjects which the Newlands committee will consider.

The specific proposals which will be considered in referendum, submitted by the national chamber to its members will include Government ownership, Federal (without State) regulation, Federal incorporation, Government supervision of stock issues and expansion of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This action was taken by the national council, representing more than 400 commercial organizations scattered all over the country, had been addressed throughout the previous day by well known specialists in railroad matters.

Representative William C. Adamson of Georgia, chairman of the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce, vice-chairman of the Newlands joint congressional committee investigating the question of Government regulation and ownership of public utilities and father of the Eight-Hour Law, addressed the councilors and talked rather fully as to his own opinion on some of several points.

"Congress has the power to regulate wages in interstate commerce if it wants to, but it never has done so," he said. "Congress never has undertaken to regulate all hours of labor because it did not think the Constitution forced it to and, I suppose another reason is, it did not propose to be officious and obtrude its actions before the conditions arose. The only thing Congress has been working on in that line is the Interstate Commerce Commission. A long time ago we found out that it was dangerous for sleepy men to run trains and we have been cutting down the long hours, first from 40 hours to 16, then from 16 to 13, from 13 to nine and now we have cut them to eight. I cannot hear anything in regard to the constitutionality of the 16, 13 or nine-hour law."

"The railroad men have a right to fight everything and they do fight everything. The original regulation was fought bitterly for years and the commission was unhorsed once, then it took 12 years to pass the Hepburn Act and what they fought at first in various shapes, has been fought since. All men defend themselves, they have a right to go into court if they want, they have a right to have their day in court, and if the people through their representatives in Congress cannot pass laws that will regulate them and will pass master before the Supreme Court of the United States, you cannot blame the railroads for fighting."

"Both capital and labor forget they are working for the public and they cannot make a fight that will stop interstate commerce. If the two parties fight, Congress will have to fix their rights and duties and control the whole situation in the interest of public business."

"There is no way on each to abolish the 48 tribunals that the railroads talk about, so far as interstate commerce is concerned, except by amending the Constitution of the United States. Whether the people want that or not, it is for them to say."

The right of amending the Constitution is the formation of basic law. If the Constitution is to be amended, if local self-government, so far as transportation is concerned, is to be abolished, if everything is to be centered at Washington in the control of your business just because a few capitalists have acquired all the railroads in the country and want to change your system of government in order to accommodate their financial ideas, I want the people to say so. I do not want

it done in any manner except with their full, free, open discussions and unqualified approval."

All the Facts Sought

Senator Newlands Explains Scope and Purpose of Inquiry

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a formal statement made before the special congressional committee created to investigate conditions relating to domestic and foreign commerce convened today, Senator Newlands, chairman, said:

"Upon the initiative of President Wilson, a congressional joint committee, composed of five senators and five representatives, was authorized to investigate all problems relating to transportation and to make a new survey, not only of the defects of the existing system, but of the defects of the improvements that may be made in that system. We want represented every class, organization and interest connected with the subject of transportation."

"The inquiry will relate to every phase of transportation, rail carriers, river carriers and ocean carriers, and it will also be applied to telegraph and telephone lines, express companies and other public utilities."

"It will embrace, not only the subject of Government control and regulation, but also the wisdom and feasibility of Government ownership and the comparative worth and efficiency of Government regulation and control, as compared with Government ownership and operation."

Mr. Newlands said the hearing would investigate whether the Interstate Commerce Commission is now overloaded and, if so, how this should be remedied.

PROBLEMS IN CITY PLANNING ARE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

VISALIA, Cal.—At the third California conference on city planning, which has just been held in this city, and at which the 10 most important city planning commissions in the state were represented, the foremost problem of all the cities seemed to be the question of zoning or redistricting, that is, the provision for the protection of homes from the intrusion of apartment houses, flats, business, nuisances and industries. Frank D. Stringham, in a paper on "Police Power and Its Application to Districting and Excess Commandment," cited many recent decisions which seemed plainly to show that the courts are becoming more and more liberal in their recognition of community rights versus individual rights.

Charles F. Steril, member of the California Highway Commission, in calling attention to the fact that the motor traffic of the state had doubled in the last three years, and that it would doubtless double again in a like period, showed that the increased use of the motor car is breaking down all city limits and pushing the city far out into the country, thereby increasing greatly the demands for city planning and the extension of city conveniences to a heretofore undreamed of distance.

The conference recommended that the following legislation be put into effect by the next Legislature, which meets in January: The extension of the State housing laws to include a more comprehensive and stringent tenement house act; the regulation of all types of dwellings, the establishment of a bureau under some existing commission similar in function to the work of the Massachusetts Homestead Commission, to supply information and encouragement to all of the city-planning commissions of the state; the submission at the next general election of a constitutional amendment for the public acquisition power, sometimes called excess condemnation; the passage of an act further strengthening the power of cities to restrict the building of flats and tenements in the single-family residence districts; and the passage of an act permitting cities to establish building set-back lines.

PHONE-FITTED AUDITORIUM IS PROPOSED

ALBANY, N. Y.—A great central meeting place, equipped permanently with telephone receivers, where committees and other duly constituted bodies, or the Legislature itself may sit and hear words spoken by men in any part of the State or nation, is proposed by Commissioner John Finley of the State Education Department as a result of the convocation of the University of the State of New York, says the Knickerbocker Press.

So successful was the first application of such a plan to an educational meeting in a temporary way in the convocation, that Commissioner Finley proposes that New York be the first State, or, indeed, political entity of the world, to apply the plan in a permanent way.

That the plan is practical was demonstrated thoroughly, Commissioner Finley says, at the convocation. That it has remarkable advantages becomes increasingly evident, as the plan is considered carefully, he says. That it has unlimited possibilities of use and value, he believes thoroughly. Besides the practical side, the Commissioner sees another feature, which involves the establishment in the central seat of the State Government of an actual physical contact with every corner of the State and, when necessary, with any part of the United States.

ELEVATED PLANS TO INCREASE ITS INCOME OPPOSED

(Continued from page one)

pears to urge the electrification of all suburban railroad lines."

In answer to a question by Chairman Wells if he thought the citizens of West Roxbury should be able to ride from West Roxbury to Arlington or Medford for five cents, Mr. Nickerson replied: "I think the citizens ought to ride as far as possible for a nickel."

He said he thought one way to relieve the transportation problem was the inauguration of express service on the elevated tracks between Winter Street and the Forest Hill terminals, thus avoiding the steadily increasing congestion at Dudley Street.

John E. Macy, president of the United Improvement Association, which includes 23 local associations, said that the special committee of the United Improvement Association had not employed experts to go over the mass of statistics presented by the Elevated or to examine the company's financial statement, but that it had carefully considered the proposals made by the company.

"Our association opposes any increase in fares most strongly," he said. "The company's proposed zone system is impossible and we oppose it because that zone system goes back on the contract which was made by the West End Street Railway Company with the Legislature, providing for a 5-cent fare in Boston."

"With this contract in view thousands of people have built homes in the suburbs, and of course they will be affected by any increase in fares. A zone system tends to congest the inhabitants in a small area, and such congestion is detrimental to the inhabitants."

Mr. Macy considered the abolition of the fare transfer system as impracticable, but added that the present methods by which these transfers are issued should be thoroughly organized so as to prevent the abuse of the privilege by unscrupulous persons.

Preferable to an increase in fares, in the eyes of Mr. Macy, is the support of the financial burdens of the Boston Elevated not cared for by the five-cent fare through a taxation levied on property owners, whom he described as better able to bear an increased cost of transportation than the working man.

Rapid transit and relief for congested streets in the business and congested districts were urged by him. He said that the removal of all surface cars on the busy downtown streets would aid the company financially, because their rate of progress is so slow that they lose money for the company while impeding general traffic on the street.

Mr. Macy opposed the city or the State taking over the elevated structures of the company on a 6 per cent basis on the ground that the public should not pay the bills of the Elevated unless a greater share in the management of the company was given to the representatives of the public. He favored the return of the \$500,000, now held by the State as a guarantee, to the company and its addition to the company's capital stock.

Increase in the number of prepayment areas, city or State control of the Cambridge subway as a means of relieving the company to the extent of \$167,000, the organization of a board of experts to secure an estimate on the cost of the construction of the Cambridge subway, and abolition of the eight-cent tickets were favored by Mr. Macy. He said that the city should bear the cost of repaving between the car tracks as a direct beneficiary of this work and not the company as at present.

Pres. Raymond P. Delano of the Dorchester Board of Trade said that the Elevated had given out statements on the amounts of money which it had spent but as yet there had not been statements as to how the money had been spent. This information should be placed at the disposal of the public, he stated.

He urged very strongly the consolidation of the property of the Boston Elevated and the West End Street Railway at the present time on the ground that the Elevated could purchase this property of the West End Company much more economically now than in 1923 when the leases expire. This property should be taken over at its actual valuation as determined by a special board.

Mr. Delano advocated the creation of a metropolitan transit board with powers to control and supervise the street railway company. He stated that as the Elevated operated lines in all the cities of Greater Boston the entire district should be represented on the board of control.

He characterized the proposed zone system as impracticable and said that the stocks and bonds of the West End company should not be on a guarantee basis as this imposed a greater financial burden on the Elevated than it could bear.

He opposed any increase in fares and a general charge for transfers. He urged a reduction in the salaries of "extra" officials, a reorganization of the lines, abolition of the eight-cent tickets, and the control of the Cambridge subway being transferred from the company to the city of Cambridge or to the State.

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald charged the company with having too much banking management and not enough management by practical street railway men. He proposed that the State be given one member on the executive board of the company and the City of Boston another member. He said he favored public ownership only as a last resort.

He denounced the inadequacy of the existing facilities and especially the conditions at Dudley Street terminal. He told the committee that their attitude was wrong as they should first summon the members of the company's executive committee and ascer-

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LABOR DECIDES TO DISOBEY CERTAIN COURT ORDERS

(Continued from page one)

international agreements embodying the following:

"The wage paid for definite work must be absolutely independent of the sex of the individual performing it."

QUINCY TAXPAYER SEEKS INSPECTION OF VALUATION LIST

QUINCY, Mass.—Protests of citizens against the advance in valuation from \$43,000,000 last year to \$62,000,000 this year were in evidence again today when John J. O'Hara, a local lawyer, visited the assessors' office and asked for the valuation books of 1916. John Swithin, the principal assessor, told Mr. O'Hara that the books were in use and that the assessors would be unable to allow their inspection as similar requests of other citizens had been denied. Mr. O'Hara would not state for whom he is acting.

Mr. O'Hara was permitted to inspect the books last Wednesday, but on Saturday when he went to the office they were not in their accustomed place, he said. This morning he asked for the books of 1915 and was told that if he desired to look up a single valuation a clerk would do it for him. He was given the 1915 books for about 15 minutes, however.

Mr. O'Hara bases his actions on the clause under Section 17 of Chapter 35 of the revised laws of Massachusetts which states "Every person who has custody of any public record shall, at reasonable times, permit them to be inspected and examined by any person under his supervision and shall furnish copies thereof on the payment of a reasonable fee." Lawyers here say the court has ruled that a "reasonable time" means "during office hours" and "his supervision" means that the books "shall remain in the custody of the office."

MORE MONEY FOR MEN OF THE NINTH

Through a misunderstanding on the part of company officers of the Ninth Regiment, State funds which should have been paid to the men for service at Framingham prior to their being sworn in by the Federal officers were turned into the company funds. A balance of \$8.40 is due each member of the Ninth and in a statement issued today Adjutant-General Pearson calls attention to the fact that former Adjutant-General Cole ordered the paymaster at El Paso to pay over the State money to the men. The paymaster, Captain Parker, states that the officers were so instructed. "Apparently there is a misunderstanding in this matter which should be corrected by paying the men what is due them from the company funds," General Pearson says.

SUGAR-BEET MEN STAND FOR \$7 A TON

TORONTO, Ont.—A special to the Globe from Petrolia says: Lambton county sugar-beet growers bound themselves into an association not to grow sugar beets in 1917 unless they receive \$7 per ton. At a largely attended meeting of the sugar-beet growers of Eramketon and Plympton townships, held in Petrolia.

CHANGE IN PLANS FOR STRANDWAY ARE AGREED UPON

(Continued from page one)

The Waterways Commission had a conference today with Mayor Curley, Commissioner of Public Works Murphy and representatives of the city law department, the park and recreation department, and the Boston Board of Health, and changes in the plans for development of the Strandway playground, dredging in the old harbor and extension of surface drainage system in that vicinity were agreed upon.

Permits for the work in connection with the Strandway improvement issued by the former Board of Port Directors, according to William S. McNary of the Waterways Commission, were incomplete. The permits provide for dredging to a depth of 5 feet and the new plans provide for a depth of 9 feet in the easterly area in front of the Strandway and the channel through the old harbor to Dorchester Bay. The permits will also be extended to cover proper surface drainage improvements.

The original plans for improvement of the Strandway were based upon a report of the old Board of Port Directors and the State Board of Health and were drafted by Mr. McNary, who has been interested in the proposition since 1892.

It was also agreed to revise the license issued by the Port Directors for dredging near the Savin Hill playground by increasing the depth of dredging from 5 to 9 feet.

WERNER-HORN CASE ARGUMENT JAN. 8

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court today granted a motion to advance for argument the case of Werner Horn, alleged dynamiter and German army officer. He is accused of trying to blow up the international bridge at the Canadian boundary in Maine.

He asked a writ of habeas corpus, claiming the offense charged against him is of military character and one for which he cannot be tried in the ordinary courts. The court assigned the case for argument Jan. 8.

HEARING ON TRAFFIC PLANS

The Street Commissioners have advertised for a public hearing at 11 o'clock Wednesday the question of making Arch and Essex streets one way streets. They propose to make Arch Street a one way street in a southerly direction, and Essex Street a one way street in a westerly direction. This is part of the plan for relieving the congested traffic on Washington Street during the holiday season. They would make Washington Street between Essex and Franklin a one way street for vehicles going in a northerly direction, and take the street of general literature, says the Times, cars entirely off the street.

LOILO TO GET A PUBLIC LIBRARY

MANILA, P. I.—Iloilo, provincial capital of Iloilo Province, will soon have a public library, which is to be a branch of the Philippine Library and Museum in Manila, plans for its establishment having been completed by Director Teodoro M. Kalaw. The Iloilo Library will have a Philippine division, in addition to 5000 volumes of general literature, says the Times, cars entirely off the street.

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CANADA'S TRADE SHOWED LARGE GAIN LAST YEAR

Grand Total on Exports and Imports Was \$1,447,378,298—Decrease in Her Purchases From the United States

TORONTO, Ont.—The annual report of the Department of Customs for the last fiscal year shows how the world war has affected the trade of Canada, the manner in which the commerce of the country has been readjusted, and the enormous growth which was noticeable last year and is still more marked this year, says an Ottawa special to the Mail and Empire.

The total trade of the country amounted to \$1,447,378,298, having first passed the billion dollar mark in 1912-13. This total is based on the returns of goods entered for consumption and exported. Based on all goods imported and exported, the grand aggregate is \$1,447,378,298, the exports being \$832,372,502, and the imports \$615,005,796. The percentage of duty collected on these imports, including the war tax, was 19.60. This percentage cost of collecting this duty decreased from 0.77 to 0.55.

Exports from the United Kingdom rose more than 100 per cent in the fiscal year. In the year covering the first war period, they showed a slight shrinkage, but in 1916 they rose from \$211,758,863 to \$463,081,241. Exports to the United States have also risen, though to a less extent, the increase being from \$215,409,326 in 1915, to \$320,226,080 in 1916. Exports to France have risen from \$3,810,562 in 1914, to \$14,595,705 in 1915, and \$36,035,813 in 1916. Exports to Italy have been multiplied more than five times.

Imports from the United Kingdom which touch their maximum in 1913 at \$138,749,998, dropped in 1916 to \$80,108,795. Canada also decreased her purchases in the United States during the fiscal year, the goods imported for consumption from the United States in 1916 having a value of \$398,693,720, a drop of thirty millions in round figures.

In 1916 an adverse trade balance which stood at 77.38 a few years ago was converted into a favorable balance of 56.40. During the year the tonnage of new vessels built declined to 13,497, the third lowest point in history. Away back in 1878, the tonnage of new vessels was as high as 188,098. On the other hand, the tonnage of vessels registered was nearly double that of 1915, amounting to 102,289, the highest in 50 years.

ROTARY CLUBS HOLD CONFERENCE AT SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—New England will know more about rotary clubs before the end of the coming year, says the Republican. Rotarians from several cities in the six North-eastern States made that decision at the New England rotary conference, held here recently. With "New England—A Unit," as their theme the clubmen debated various problems. Allen D. Albert, past national president, was the central figure.

The round table devoted two hours of discussing ways of fusing the rotary clubs of New England cities into a better harmony and to inject a new spirit of good fellowship into rotarians in these parts. L. P. Winchell, district president, and Mr. Albert offered all sorts of proposals which the various clubs hope to put into effect.

Other conferences will be held among the New England clubs at intervals, though none have been dated or placed as yet. Latent good fellowship is expected to be aroused by various visits between clubs, all aiming at unifying the clubs of New England. Some day they may strive to bring a national rotary convention to Boston, and a solid front and an effective organization will be necessary to get it.

REPORT OF QUEBEC LAND DEPARTMENT

QUEBEC, Que.—The report of the Department of Lands and Forests, presented in the House by the Hon. J. E. Caron, for the Hon. Jules Allard, now in the Legislative Council, shows a total revenue for the department for the year 1915-16 of \$1,807,259.01, says the Montreal Star.

On June 30, 1915, the lands subdivided and at the disposal of the Government comprised an area of 7,023,354 acres. Since that time an area of 339,725 acres has been subdivided, and 102,658 acres reverted to the Crown through retrocession of sale, making a total of 7,465,637 acres available.

Of the above total, 307,530 acres were sold for agricultural and industrial purposes, leaving a balance of 7,158,107 acres divided into farm lands. Receipts from sales and areas amount to the sum of \$75,703.59. The sale of Crown lands, hydraulic powers, etc., produced the sum of \$38,353.61, with expenses for the service amounting to \$2319.50. Revenue from woods and forests amounted to \$1,683,682.23, as follows: Ground rent, \$352,380.26; stumpage dues, \$1,221,632.82; penalties and fines, \$24,265.17; accrued interest, \$33,326.85; transfers, \$10,720; premiums, \$40,816.

REAL ESTATE

Louville V. Niles has purchased for improvement a lot of vacant land fronting on Commonwealth Avenue, corner of Wade Street, Brighton, containing in all about 113,000 square feet which is valued by the assessors at \$28,000. The land was owned by Thomas M. Smith, who takes title in part payment from Louville V. Niles, to the large three-story double brick apartment house with swelled front located 16 and 18 Center Street, Roxbury, also a one-story frame building in the rear fronting on Morley Street, together with 4665 square feet of land. This estate is taxed \$23,600 including \$2800 on the land.

Another little transaction closed has just gone to record, from Julius Silverman to Joseph Plione, consisting of a 2½-story frame dwelling situated 76-78 Waumbec Street, Roxbury, which is assessed for \$7400, and \$1900 of that amount applies to the 3839 square feet of land.

CAMBRIDGE TRANSACTIONS

A sale of interest to people in Cambridge has just been effected, whereby J. Murray Howe and others convey to Christ Church the property at 1 Garden Street, adjoining the church. The house is well over 100 years old, and stands on a lot of 6428 square feet. The assessed value is \$13,000, of which \$9000 is on the land.

Mr. Howe also sells to Dr. Fred R. Joutet the house at 3 Garden Street, and the house at 20 Appleton Way, both standing on a lot of 6985 square feet, all having an assessed value of \$17,000, of which \$7544 is on the land. Watson C. Cutter & Sons were the brokers.

FARM SOLD AT HOLLIS, N. H.

Harry W. Ramsdell has sold his farm situation on the Nashua Road, Hollis, N. H., and containing 26 acres of land on which is a nine-room house, large barn and several poultry houses. Adelbert Sassons of Nashua buys for a home through the office of George W. Hall.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Nov. 18:

Transac-	Mort-	Am-
tions	gages	mounts
Nov. 13.....	90	\$251,300
Nov. 14.....	40	32,773
Nov. 15.....	67	183,514
Nov. 16.....	111	424,207
Nov. 17.....	67	126,905
Nov. 18.....	59	306,968
Totals.....	494	\$1,613,667
Same week 1915.....	599	\$2,170,074
Same week 1914.....	404	618,783
Deek end Nov. 11.....	504	1,509,588

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of work are given in the order published:

Moultrie St., 24, rear, Ward 19: Flora C. Welch, Harold Brooks; brick garage. Center St., 321 rear, Ward 20: Charles J. Douglas; frame garage.

Leslie St., 14-16, Ward 21: Wolfson & Co., S. S. Eisnerberg; brick garage.

Bromfield St., 6, Ward 5: G. O. Carpenter; alter mercantile.

Manesfield St., 39, Ward 26: Asad Mundarak; alter storehouse.

Atlantic Ave., 372-374, Ward 5: Foster Wharf Co.; alter factory.

HOMES ARE TO BE REBUILT FOR THE SOLDIERS

TORONTO, Ont.—Settlers from Northern Ontario now on active service, whose homes were destroyed in the great bush fires last summer, will lose nothing by their inability to get home and see to the reconstruction of their places, says the Mail and Empire. As a result of negotiations between Sir Sam Hughes and Fred Dane, Ontario Government Loan Commissioner, and the Northern Ontario Relief Committee, an arrangement has been made by which a sufficient sum is to be reserved to re-establish soldiers after their service in the army. In the case of many soldiers whose homes were burned the family does not wish to go back upon the farm until the husband returns, and the plans made are an assurance to them that they will lose nothing by not taking advantage of the present relief measures.

The soldier-settlers who wished to rebuild their homes have been given every assistance. Mr. Arthur Hewitt, chairman of the committee, stated that not only had they been given the lumber, hardware and other material to rebuild, but that they have got their homes up. In many cases this has been done by holding building bees of the neighboring settlers.

MEXICANS MAY MAKE PULP FROM MACUEY PLANT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican Review, referring to new sources of paper pulp, says:

"One of the interesting results of the revolution is the efforts that are being made to discourage and even to prohibit the use of pulque, a drink much used by the lower classes. It is recognized that large capital has been invested in the cultivation of the maguay plant, and one of the efforts of the government has been to direct the owners to some profitable use thereof besides the production of pulque."

"The fiber of the plant is declared to be fully equal to that of the henequen, while as a base for the manufacture of paper pulp the bulky stem or 'heart' of the maguay is said to be valuable. The price of paper in Mexico has gone up over

100 per cent since the outbreak of the war in Europe, owing it is said to the suspension of the exportation of pulp from Canada and its diversion to England, where it enters into the manufacture of powder.

"It was demonstrated many years ago in California that the nopal cactus made excellent paper pulp, and now with the knowledge that maguay may be probably used in the same direction a valuable industry may, and doubtless will, be built up in this direction."

OVERSEA MAIL DISPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 24, 1916

Mail for—	Conveyed by steamship—	Mail closes at Boston P. O.	Other Letters articles.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey, Serbia, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Spain and Portugal, via Falmouth and Rotterdam	New Amsterdam, Nov. 21:9:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m.		
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Serbia, Turkey and Bulgaria, via Christiania and Helsing Olav	Nov. 22:9:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m.		
Great Britain, Ireland (letter mail only) and South Africa, specially addressed for other destinations (except Netherlands, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), via Liverpool	Cedric Nov. 22:9:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m.		
Spain and Portugal, via Vigo	Alfonso XII, Nov. 22:9:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m.		
Costa Rica, via Port Limon	Limón, Nov. 22:9:30 a.m., 5:30 a.m.		
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey, Netherlands, Serbia, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Falmouth and Rotterdam	New York Nov. 24:9:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m.		
Switzerland, Egypt, Greece, Spain, Portugal, British East Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, West Australia, West Asia and East Indies, via Bordeaux	La Touraine Nov. 24:9:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m.		
Specially addressed for Italy, Switzerland and Greece, via Genoa	Verona Nov. 24:9:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m.		
Specially addressed for Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey, Netherlands, Serbia, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Falmouth	Pannonia Nov. 24:9:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m.		
Specially addressed for Gibraltar, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, via Gibraltar and Genoa	Regina d' Italia, Nov. 24:9:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m.		

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

John Burroughs, who was the recipient, this year, of the gold medal annually awarded by the National Institute of Arts and Letters, has for more than a generation been rated by many critics as, in some respects, the finest interpreter of nature that the United States ever has had. Less of a recluse and individualist than Thoreau, he has moved about among men more than the Concord hermit did; and yet he has been essentially a Nature lover and interpreter, with only occasional forays into the realm of literary criticism, as in his two books on Whitman, his "Literary Values," and his many articles in the periodical press. His original contribution to the literature of his time will no doubt prove to be in books like "Wake Robin," "Bird and Bough," "Birds and Poets," and similar books, rather than in the more philosophical and critical of his essays. He grew up in a rural community in New York State, taught school for eight years, found his way as a young man to Washington, and was a department clerk during the years following the close of the war between the States. There and then he met Walt Whitman, and became his interpreter and champion. In 1884, after a term as national bank examiner for the Treasury Department of the Government, Mr. Burroughs decided to become a country dweller, and found a spot overlooking the Hudson River valley, at West Park, N. Y., where he has since grown fruit, lived with nature, and sent forth his thoughts to the admiring world.

Robert Frost, of Franconia, N. H., who has been elected a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, cannot complain of being long overlooked by judges among his peers who vote these high honors upon exponents of art and idealism. For his first book of verse appeared only three years ago, and his major volume, "North of Boston," one year later. If in so brief a time he has won such endorsement, it is due chiefly to the sincerity and primitive power of his verse, rather than to any popular liking for it, such as, in a former generation, was felt for the poetry of Longfellow and Whittier. There is a realism and severity about the songs that come out of the mountain farm house in which Mr. Frost resides winters as well as summers, that at first disconcerts a generation as easygoing and tolerant as this one. Mr. Frost is a native of California, and a descendant of old New England families, who got his formal education at Dartmouth College and at Harvard, and then settled down to be a farmer at Derry, N. H. Then came a turn at teaching, which lasted six years, when he went to England to live; and while there he contributed to newspapers, wrote his first book, "A Boy's Will," and got recognition from good judges of literature, whose praise was in advance of that of his own countrymen. Since his return to the United States, and to rural surroundings, Mr. Frost has become fairly well known nationally, as a poet of talent and originality, and has had honors from fellow craftsmen and from universities. Thus Harvard, not long ago, chose him to be Phi Beta Kappa poet.

Judah L. Magnes, representative of the joint distribution committee of Jews in the United States in carrying aid to their fellow religionists in Europe, has returned with plans for raising a fund of \$10,000,000, which is needed immediately, if the work of aid is to be accomplished, which he, from personal observation, knows needs to be done. He is a native of San Francisco, and a graduate of the University of Cincinnati and of the Hebrew Union College of that city, where he had his rabbinical training. This training he supplemented by study in German universities, and his doctor's degree is from the University of Heidelberg. He has had charge of leading congregations in Brooklyn and in the borough of Manhattan, New York, and he has come to be an important official in the community life of what is said to be the largest body of Jews resident in any city in the world. When the Kehillah, or Jewish community of New York City, was formed in 1908, he was elected its secretary. In his appeals for the great sum which he now says is imperative, he will thus be able to speak authoritatively.

Arnold Stephenson Rowntree, M. P., who recently elicited an important statement from Mr. Brace, the Under-Secretary to the British Home Office, on the subject of conscientious objectors, has represented York in the House of Commons in the Liberal interest, since 1910. Educated at Bootham School, York, he devoted himself, some years ago, to politics, and was for a time president of the York Liberal Association. Mr. Rowntree, who takes a considerable interest in educational matters, is honorary secretary of the National Adult School Council.

MUTUAL AID INQUIRY URGED

A committee appointed by the Boston Central Labor Union will request District Attorney Pelletier to have the Grand Jury investigate the practices of mutual aid associations connected with many business establishments. Members of the Retail Clerks Union complain that employees are forced to join these associations and that dues are taken from their wages.

BROOKLINE CIVIC FORUM

The Brookline Civic Forum was addressed last night in the Harvard Congregational Church by Dr. Talcott Williams, director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia College. His topic was "The Causes and End of Modern Wars." He said that wars were due to dislocation of the economic unit and in calling attention to instances pointed especially to China.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN FOR AMENDMENT

Large Corps of Workers to Make Attempt to Influence Congress at Coming Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A large corps of workers is coming to Washington to assist in the campaign against Congress this winter of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, which intends to conduct the most vigorous attack ever made, in an effort to get the passage at this coming session of a Federal woman suffrage amendment. It was announced at the organization's headquarters here last night.

Miss Maud Younger of San Francisco, who was here last winter in charge of the congressional lobby work and who took the stump for the National Woman's party in the recent campaign in Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Nevada, and California, sent word that she would arrive here in a few days to prepare for her work before Congress this session.

She will be one of the principal speakers at a mass meeting to be held next Sunday afternoon at the Congressional Union headquarters, which will inaugurate the drive to be made on Congress. On that occasion Miss Alice Paul, national chairman, and Miss Lucy Burns, vice-chairman of the Congressional Union; Miss Anne Martin, national chairman of the Woman's party and others will discuss, and outline ways and means for the coming winter's campaign.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

The council of the Girls Federation holds its first meeting of the season this afternoon at South Bay Union. The Boys City will hold a mass meeting Friday night.

The Circolo-Italiano of Dennison House meets Friday night at the Twentieth Century Club. New members will be received and a musical program presented.

The Mothers Club of Robert Gould Shaw House will hold a donation party Wednesday. The boys' work has been organized and put in charge of a new director, E. F. Waring. The settlement has rented an extra room across the street and here the cooking classes will be started this week. Proceeds from the benefit performance of "Cyrano de Bergerac," given by Edward Vroom and the Boston Players will go into the general settlement fund.

A troop of entertainers from Phillips Brooks House, Harvard, will give a concert at Cambridge Neighborhood House Thursday evening.

A group of Camp Fire Girls at Hale House begin rehearsals this week on the play, "How the Story Grew." Another Camp Fire group will be organized in a few days. The Junior Dramatic Club is making plans for a costume party.

An evening class in English has been started at Frances E. Willard Settlement for fathers in the West End unable to attend night school. On Wednesday evening the girls belonging to the various evening clubs and Camp Fire groups will meet for an informal party of games and dancing.

Following a supper for the nursery mothers and children at Cottage Place Neighborhood House Friday a musical program will be presented by outside talent.

Francis McLaughlin of Norfolk House is chairman of a committee to provide for the entertainment of the Columbia Park Boys Orchestra of San Francisco who come to Boston at the end of this week. Dr. Martin Edwards spoke at the round table conference held at the house last Friday and attended by representatives of the various social agencies of Roxbury.

Civic Service House announces the formation of a club called the United Friends of Boston, a cosmopolitan group who will make a study of social, educational and philanthropic problems. The house, following the expiration of the lease at 112 Salem Street, has moved to 110, and is using also an annex at the corner of Salem and Parmenter streets. The Boston Music School Settlement is using the quarters at 110 also.

AFRICAN LABOR FOR EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pretoria, South Africa—General Botha recently issued an appeal for native labor in Europe in the following terms: I desire to express my appreciation of the good work which the natives throughout South Africa have performed by furnishing labor for the forces in Southwestern Africa and in East Africa. The services which they have rendered have generally assisted the prosecution of hostilities. You have often expressed your great desire to be allowed to assist overseas, and at the request of His Majesty the King's Government, it has been arranged that a contingent of 10,000 laborers should proceed to Europe for labor service. This contingent will consist of five battalions, each of 2,000 strong, and will be under the direct control of my most trusted officers from the Union, whose charge it will be to see to their welfare and comfort, and avoid any possible ill effect from employment under strange conditions. This contingent for which General Botha has appealed, is a military unit, under military discipline. It is intended that the unit shall be employed in dock labor at French ports and not in the fighting line.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Old Sailing-Ship Days

NEW YORK EVENING POST—Will the war bring about a revival of the good old sailing-ship days? Two items in the Boston newspapers suggest the query. The first is that a three-masted schooner being built for our coastwise trade has been purchased by Norwegians for foreign trading, for which purpose she will be given a square rig. The second is more interesting in that a barge which was originally a well-known Maine ship, has been purchased to be reconverted into her pristine glory as a three-masted clipper. The fact that her hull was built in 1882 has not deterred the purchasers from going ahead with their plan; any expedient, it seems, is worth resorting to in this hour of need. During the month of October 108 new vessels of all sizes, of 54,029 gross tons, were put in service.

Revise the Patent Laws

CHICAGO JOURNAL—One of the things for Congress to consider with care and act on with vigor at the first opportunity is a revision of our present patent laws. A patent is an artificial monopoly, granted for a limited time by Government as a reward for inventive skill which benefits or is supposed to benefit the nation. To fulfill its purpose, it must be easily and quickly secured, must afford complete protection to the inventor when granted, and must be safeguarded so that it cannot be used to discourage invention or deprive the public of valuable discoveries and improvements. Not one of these conditions is fulfilled by our present laws. The difficulty and delay in securing of patents are notorious. The inadequate protection given is attacked by innumerable lawsuits on the subject, and many devices and improvements are suppressed in order to protect investments already made in inferior methods.

Farmers' Averages Compared

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—Secretary of Agriculture Houston has figured out that the American farmer on the average produces from two to three of four times as much per man as the average farmer of other countries, though not so much per acre as some. This is pleasant news so far as it goes, but it would be pleasant also to hear that the American per acre average is also going up. We are approaching the time when intensive cultivation, with particular attention to the preservation of the soil, will be imperative.

Why the Coal Famine?

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—Users of coal are being informed by their coal dealers that the shortage of coal cars makes it impossible to deliver the coal contracted for and that the dealers must take advantage of clauses in the contracts where a shortage of cars exists. The contract is not enforceable, but by increasing the contract price 50 cents or \$1 a ton the coal will be forthcoming. What kind of a car shortage is it which prohibits the delivery of coal at the contract price but permits it at from 50 cents to \$1 a ton above the contract price? Such a coal shortage may be bona fide. It may be explained satisfactorily to all, but it needs a deal of explaining. If the railroads are the guilty parties and not the coal dealers, this should be made plain, otherwise a large part of the public will feel that the coal dealers are guilty of sharp practice and are conspiring to raise the price of coal for their own benefit. The hard coal dealers might also explain their extraordinary lack of interest in obtaining steamships to bring coal by water from Erie and Buffalo to Chicago.

SPANISH AT LEEDS UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Leeds, England—Lord and Lady Cowdray have given £10,000 to the University of Leeds for the endowment of a chair of Spanish language and literature. This is the second chair of languages that has been established since the outbreak of war, Sir James Robert having endowed a professorship in Russian. The council of the University of Leeds in accepting the offer of Lord and Lady Cowdray state that the professorship of Spanish language and literature will be the center of a school of Spanish studies for a large part of Yorkshire. They record their deep appreciation of this gift, which (applied in cooperation with the local education authorities of the West, North and East Ridings and of the cities of Leeds, Bradford, York, Wakefield, and Hull, and of other county boroughs, and with the Chamber of Commerce) will enhance the educational resources of Yorkshire, will further its economic welfare, will enable students to gain intimacy with the intellectual, artistic, and commercial life of Spain and of Latin South America and will conduce to closer relationships between Spanish and British culture. Two separate sums of £1000 have already been received for the extension of the School of Spanish Studies.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League will be held in this city Dec. 5. Former President William H. Taft, George A. Quilety of New Britain, Governor Marcus H. Holcomb, President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, President Richard H. Dana of the league, Governor Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, Governor-elect Frank O. Lowden of Illinois and the Hon. David F. Houston have been invited to speak.

FORD HALL MEETING

At the Ford Hall meeting last night the Rev. William Norman Guthrie of New York gave an address on "A New American Patriotism." The speaker held that the United States is attempting to Americanize the alien by diverting him of his own language, customs and patriotism without giving him anything as a substitute.

MERCHANT MARINE CAMPAIGN AIDED BY MIDDLE WEST

Chicago Shipyards Turn Out Vessels for Coasting and Deep Water Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The entry of the Middle West into the nation wide campaign for American merchant marine supremacy has just been signalized here by the clearance of the Manta, gross tonnage 2081 and value around \$300,000 for Montreal yesterday afternoon. The Manta was built at South Chicago and a number of other vessels are under construction. The Manta goes empty to Montreal, takes on wood pulp in Canada for New England and thence to New York, where it will ply in coastwise trade and possibly to South America in the sugar trade.

The vessels are known as "Welland Canal size" designed for passage through this channel. The Manta is 261 feet long and 43½ feet breadth. Ten or 15 years ago a good many steel ships, including many well-known vessels on the lakes, were built here, but of late years the works have been used only for repairs.

The departure of a ship built on Lake Michigan for the ocean trade in an event. The demand for lake ships has been brisk. Within the last year, it is estimated here, 100 ships have been taken from the lakes, steel ships, schooners and even yachts, for seacoast trade.

BOSTON ORCHESTRA IN PENSION BENEFIT

Boston Symphony Orchestra in concert in aid of its pension fund, Symphony Hall, afternoon of Nov. 19, 1916. The program: Tchaikowsky, symphony No. 4, in F minor, op. 36; Weber, overture to the opera "Oberon"; Debussy, suite from the ballet "Sylvia"; Johann Strauss, waltz, "Wine, Woman and Song"; Nicolai, overture to the opera "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

At the Pop concerts during the summer the orchestra of the Symphony men is commended for improving the quality of its programs. Conversely, should the regular orchestra, when it plays at its own pension fund concerts in the winter be as successful in pleasing the fancy of the musical public when it plays a program of the sort popular in the summer? Arguing merely from the concert of yesterday the answer would be no, for there were many vacant seats. At the last pension fund program of Wagner selections the house was filled. The musical public is a risky thing to generalize over, so it might be best to let the statement of facts go unqualified.

In every sense the program of yesterday was popular. Along with Beethoven's fifth and Tchaikowsky's sixth and Dvorak's fifth, the Tchaikowsky fourth belongs in the category with the best known and most popular symphonies. Possibly it is the strongly Russian flavor that permeates it and becomes especially evident in the last movement, but more likely it is the pizzicato scherzo which attracts. The "Sylvia" ballet suite and the two overtures of the program were tuneful and familiar and the Strauss waltz set many heads to bobbing. All this should have crowded the house with the people who like light music well played, but the fact remains that it did not. For the sake of adding to the fund's exchequer it might be well to go back to Wagner, for Dr. Muzik plays so few selections for him in the regular Symphony programs that there are bound to be many who are Wagner hungry. Then, too, people like to hear the organ with the orchestra, or a soloist might bring out a larger crowd. The Sunday afternoon audience, though not large, was enthusiastic, warmly applauding each selection, particularly the symphony, at the close of the performance of which it insisted on calling the members of the orchestra to their feet.

CANDIDATES STATE LICENSE POSITION

Twenty-two of the 31 candidates for the 21 places in the Somerville Board of Aldermen have notified the Somerville Federation of Churches, of which the Rev. J. Franklin Knotts is chairman, that they are opposed to the granting of six licenses for liquor to druggists. The primaries will be held tomorrow. Mayor Cliff is unopposed as the Republican nominee for a fourth term.

Interest in the primaries is centered in the contests for alderman-at-large in Ward 6, where Alderman James A. Butler and Alderman Warren C. Blair are striving for the nomination, and in Ward 3, where Alderman Robert J. Farrell and Alderman Charles M. Austin are the candidates. There are Republican contests in every ward except Wards 2 and 4. In Ward 2, the Democratic stronghold, there are four candidates for the two places of ward aldermen. Alderman Maurice F. Ahern and Robert C. Harris are being posed by former Alderman Alfred J. Toomey and Peter F. Donnelly.

AT THE THEATERS

Roston Opera House—"Hip-Hip-Hooray." Hippodrome—"The Cinderella Man." 8:15. Colonial—"Sybil," musical comedy, 8:15. Copley—"A Pair of Spectacles," 8:10. Hollis—Arnold Daly in "The Master," 8:15. Jordan Hall—Portmanteau Theater Company in "The Gods of the Mountains." 8:15. "The Golden Doom." "The Birthday of the Infanta" and "Nevertheless." 8:15. Ice-cream—Vaudeville, 7:45. Park Square—"The House of Glass," 8:15. Plymouth—"Very Good Eddie," 8:15. Tremont—George Arliss in "The Professor's Love Story," 8:15. Willard—"The Cinderella Man," 8:15. Matinee—Daily at Keith's, 1:45. Boston Opera House, 2: Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Hollis, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10.

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New Dresses for street and afternoon wear of charmeuse, with embroidered crepe vest, collar and cuffs,

49.50

New Velvet Coat Dresses, with white broadcloth collar trimmed with wolf,

55.00

PIANO RECITAL GIVEN BY MISS SCHNITZER

Miss Germaine Schnitzer, Pianist—Recital in Jordan Hall, Boston, Mass., afternoon of Nov. 18. The program: Preludium and Fuga, J. minor, op. 35, and fantasia, op. 28, Mendelssohn; scherzo, No. 1, op. 20, Beethoven, op. 37, and etude, op. 25, No. 11, Chopin; "Hark, Hark, the Lark," and "The Erlking," Schubert-Liszt; "Des Abends," Schumann; "Don Juan," Liszt.

Miss Schnitzer appeared in the character of entertainer, presenting a program of pieces that were more remarkable, taken as a whole, for sheer pleasantness of sound than for weight of idea. Knocking first on the door of Mendelssohn, who perhaps more than any other composer, except Mozart, treats music as a diversion for the world from its routine of living, she next neighbored with Chopin, genial and social in his scherzo and berceuse, and talkative in his etude; and lastly, she made a companion of Liszt, the troubadour and stayer in his volubility, yet irresistibly cheerful and polite company a good third of the afternoon. There is a kind of pianist who is helpless before Mendelssohn. In fact, just about all kinds of pianists nowadays are at sea the moment they try to play his works, the reason being found in the complete simplicity and obviousness of this writer's message. Because the composer is not a great tone thinker, and because he did not conceive his piano pieces, or his symphonies either, as documents in philosophical propaganda, he is sure, under the heavy, intellectual reading that modern interpreters give to nearly everything, to sound futile.

In reviving the Mendelssohn prelude and fugue, and the fantasia, the performer on this occasion added her voice to the call which Granger and Gabriellowitch have lately been sounding, for the restoration of those social values which music had before it became a vehicle of politics and nationalism. Her procedure may be called reactionary or radical, as hearers like; it will be just as refreshing, however described. For not only did the Mendelssohn pieces, under the pianist's brilliant execution and sensitively graded tone, have their particular appeal as stenciled frescoes, and the Liszt transcriptions theirs as flowers and bunting, but the Chopin numbers and even the Schumann piece shared in the day's general illusion of happy superfluity and frank decorativeness.

JEWISH AID IS PLEDGED

Between \$60,000 and \$100,000 was raised for Jewish aid in the war zones at the meeting of the National People's Relief Committee for the Jewish War Sufferers in Synagogue Hall last night. The exact total subscribed will be made known today. Among the speakers were Louis Lipsky, secretary of the American Federation of Zionists; M. Rottenberg, a member of the joint distribution committee; Cox, chairman Meyer London of New York and David A. Lourie of Chelsea.

LECTURE ON PROHIBITION

William H. Foster, president of the Massachusetts Antisaloon League, gave a lecture on "Why is the Antisaloon League?" at the People's Forum yesterday afternoon. Mr. Foster described the benefits and results of the prohibitory measures inaugurated in European countries since the opening of the war.

GEN. GOETHALS SAYS SLIDES WILL BE STOPPED

Panama Canal Conditions and Criticisms Reviewed and Predictions Made of Full Success

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the report which Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals, who retired from the Army last week, recently submitted to Secretary of War Baker, General Goethals was able for the first time to express himself freely as to the critics of the canal. A large part of his report is given to a discussion of the slides.

"For some unaccountable reason," says General Goethals, discussing the Culebra Cut, "there seems to be a general belief that the entire length of the cut is affected. A report emanating recently from English sources states that the bottom of the canal through this section is found to be a bog, which is being constantly pushed up, and through which the dredges have difficulty in maintaining a channel; further, that it is acknowledged on the part of those in charge that the canal is a failure, and that American engineers are seeking information in England relative to the Nicaragua route."

"Such reports are false, yet they seem to have gained credence. 'Another misconception that exists relates to the character of the slides. They have not been, except in part, at Cucaracha, a slipping down of portions of a bank in order to reach the slope at which the material will stand. Slides of this character have occurred, but they were small in extent and easily handled. Those at Culebra are breaks resulting from deformation or crushing of underlying strata which, under changed conditions, could not bear the weight of the superimposed mass, and caused a vertical settlement or drop of the overlying material, which subsequently moved into the prism. Final rest will be secured when all the material that is in motion has been removed."

"In considering any method for stopping the slides some conception must be had of the enormous amount of material involved, as well as the method in which it acts. The banks at present giving trouble are from 300 feet to approximately 550 feet above sea level, and extend back 1300 to 1800 feet from the faces of the prism, and from these furthest points to the water surface the entire mass is broken for a depth extending at least to the bottom of the canal."

"The methods proposed for securing a channel through the slides and to maintain it, adopted in October, 1915, were laid before the committee of the National Academy of Sciences, including the sluicing operations proposed on the west side, but no proposals were made which modified the plan in any way."

"As predicted at the time the great Culebra movements occurred, and for all time, notwithstanding the calamity bowlers and in spite of the disastrous predictions of the 'know-it-alls.'"

HENRY GIDEON GIVES FOLK SONG FESTIVAL

Henry Gideon in "A Festival of Folk Song," first of series of four music talks, Steinert Hall, afternoon of Nov. 18, 1916, illustrating Yiddish, Neapolitan, French-Canadian, Porto Rican and English folk songs, with these illustrators: Joseph Goudreau, Anthony Guarino, Augusta Cooper, Byron Reed, Miriam Caro, Samuel Gerson, Samuel Shribman and Constance Ramsay Gideon.

Very likely it would take a place as cosmopolitan as Boston or some other large city to furnish the varied amount of folk-song entertainment that Mr. Gideon provided for the first of his Saturday afternoon informal music talks. There is no reason, however, why other places should not enjoy to the full such music of this sort as they have, for it is all entertaining, no matter what the nationality. Mr. and Mrs. Gideon are worthy workers in that small group which is bringing the delights of folk song before more and more American cities. In Boston the settlement houses are a mine of this sort of musical expression; in many other places it starts with a single exponent who teaches other groups the songs he knows. Because America has no folk song of its own, it must learn from those who bring it from the older nations.

The appeal of folk song is universal because it is the expression of feelings that are common to all, and not the least enjoyable thing about an afternoon of this sort of entertainment is the simplicity and unaffectedness of the singers and the subordination of themselves to the work in hand. Some of those assisting Mr. Gideon were amateurs so far as voice culture is concerned, but the inherent dignity of the work they were about to do, of a professional singer equal to those of a certain form of self-consciousness in the presence of simple things that is a trait of the American people.

Yiddish, Neapolitan, Porto Rican, French-Canadian and English songs were illustrated Saturday afternoon. Strictly speaking, the Porto Rican music might not be classed as folk song, but it is so closely akin that it was not out of place on the program and Mr. Reed's talk about the native instruments was both interesting and enjoyable. For the group of English songs sung by Mrs. Gideon, Mr. Gideon played the accompaniments on his harpsichord. This instrument, which Mr. Gideon acquired to illustrate some of his talks on the music of ancient instruments, was most effective in helping to bring about the right atmosphere for the old English songs.

Other talks in this series on the next three Saturdays will include the symphonic poem and symphonic ballet, an opera talk on Andrea Chénier and an opera talk on Russian opera, to be illustrated by Miss Constance Purdy, a leading exponent of Russian song in the United States.

AMUSEMENTS

JORDAN HALL

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 21, AT 2

ALINE

van Barentzen

PIANO RECITAL (First time in Boston) Tickets \$1.00, 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 2c, 1c

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

COPPERS STILL LEADERS IN STOCK MARKET

These Issues Practically Monopolize Attention, Although Steel Common Makes New High Record

Today's New York stock market session began in a big way for the copper again, in fact they practically monopolized the dealings, although the steel issues came in for a share of attention. The railroads were rather heavy as a class. United States Steel common made a new high record mark at a large fractional advance. Virginia Iron also was conspicuous for strength once more.

Utah Copper was reactionary at first today, but Butte & Superior, Miami, American Smelting and Granby were decidedly wrong, and even buoyant in some instances. American Writing Paper preferred was a feature among the specialties. It was up three points at the opening.

Boston stock market's boom in the coppers continued in the early dealings today. North Butte, Utah Consolidated and Old Dominion were the particular leaders in the first few minutes.

There was considerable profit taking at times during the first half of the session and the market became very irregular. U. S. Steel opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ and sold well above 128, a new high record, before midday. The coppers continued active but the higher price level invited a good deal of selling and in many instances the first big gains were wiped out. Chile which opened off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 36 advanced to 37 and then dropped to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$. Utah Copper was off a point at the opening at 128. It advanced to 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ and then declined 3 points, rallying somewhat before midday.

Republic Steel opened unchanged at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ and went to 93. Virginia Iron, after opening up a point at 72 $\frac{1}{2}$, dropped to 70. International Paper opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ and declined more than 2 points. American Hide & Leather preferred opened unchanged at 74, declined a point, and then advanced to 76. Colorado Fuel opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced more than 2 points further.

Granby opened up 6 points in Boston at 120 and receded substantially before midday. St. Mary's Land opened up 2 points at 110 and declined 3 points. Osceola opened up a point at 102 and advanced more than 3 points further.

United States Steel became stronger and more active in the early afternoon. Before the beginning of the last hour it was selling about three points above Saturday's closing price. New York Air Brake attracted attention by a strong upward spurt. American Car & Foundry and American Steel Foundries were in demand. Mergenthaler, Copper Range and North Butte were strong local features.

DIVIDENDS

The Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Company will pay a dividend of \$1.75 on its preferred stock on Dec. 1.

Ohio Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share and an extra dividend of \$3.75 a share, payable Dec. 20.

The regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock of the Mobile & Birmingham Railroad Company will be paid Jan. 1.

The American Telegraph & Cable Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 29.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

Changes in the weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston are:

	Nov. 18	Nov. 18	Nov. 18
Circulation	\$4,423,000	\$4,423,000	\$4,423,000
Loans, etc. and inv.	\$15,402,000	\$15,402,000	\$15,402,000
Ind. depts., incl. U. S. S. 3.35	\$3,350,000	\$3,350,000	\$3,350,000
Time deposits	\$2,851,000	\$2,851,000	\$2,851,000
Exchange clear.	\$2,617,000	\$2,617,000	\$2,617,000
Due from banks	\$5,213,000	\$5,213,000	\$5,213,000
Cash reserve	\$2,076,000	\$2,076,000	\$2,076,000
Res. with fed. res. bk.	\$2,233,000	\$2,233,000	\$2,233,000
Res. with other bks.	\$3,357,000	\$3,357,000	\$3,357,000
Res. excess	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Ex. with res. agts.	\$1,909,000	\$1,909,000	\$1,909,000
Ex. with fed. res. bk.	\$7,553,000	\$7,553,000	\$7,553,000

*Decrease.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Net public debt Nov. 1 was \$1,080,562,441, an increase for October of \$22,272,689.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair and colder tonight and Tuesday
Fresh and to northwest winds.

For New England: Fair and colder to night and Tuesday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 31° 9 a. m. 45°
12 noon 47°

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany	42	New Orleans	52
Buffalo	38	New York	38
Chicago	42	Philadelphia	44
Cincinnati	48	Pittsburgh	42
Denver	32	Portland, Me.	32
Des Moines	34	Portland, Ore.	32
Jacksonville	50	San Francisco	54
Kansas City	48	St. Louis	50
Nantucket	44	Washington	34

ALABAMA FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:41 High water, 8:10
Sun sets 4:19 6:30 a. m. 7:14 p. m.
Length of day, 11:33 Moon rises 1:37 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS at 4:49 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	74	74	74
Alaska Gold	13	13	12
Alaska Ju.	83	83	83
Allis-Chal.	323	333	323
Allis-Chal. pt.	007	007	00
Am Ag Chem.	88	88	88
Am B Sugar	102	103	102
Am Smelt	66	66	65
Am Can pf.	114	114	114
Am Car Fy.	74	77	74
Am Cor Oil	53	53	52
Am H & L	19	18	17
Am H & L pf.	73	73	73
Am Ice Sec.	28	28	28
Am Lined.	22	22	22
Am Lins' dpt.	53	53	51
Am Loco	94	95	93
Am Smelt g.	122	122	120
Am Smelt pf.	116	117	116
Am Steel Bp.	96	96	96
Am Steel Fy.	69	71	69
Am Sugar	117	117	117
Am Tel & Tel.	132	132	132
Am Woolen	54	54	53
Am Wool pf.	98	98	98
Am Writ pf.	74	76	71
Am Zinc	65	65	63
Am Zinc pf.	83	82	82
Anaconda	104	106	104
Aso Oil	69	72	69
Atchafalca	104	104	104
Atchafalca pf.	100	100	100
At Coast L.	122	124	122
At Gulf Ctt.	122	122	120
At Gulf pf.	72	72	71
Bald Loco	108	108	105
Balt & Ohio	86	87	85
B & Ohio pf.	75	75	74
Barrett Co.	165	167	164
Beth Steel	69	69	69
Beth Steel pf.	165	165	165
BF Goodrich	70	70	70
Brook R T	85	85	85
Burns Bros.	85	85	85
Butte & Sup.	74	74	73
Butterick	20	20	20
Cal Petrol	23	24	23
Cal Petrol pf.	52	52	52
Can Pacific	173	173	173
Ct Leather	113	114	113
C Leather pf.	116	116	116
Chan Motor	105	106	105
Ches & Ohio	68	67	67
CM & St Paul	93	94	94
Chl R & P	33	34	33
Chl G West	14	14	14
Chl G West pf.	43	43	43
Chl & NW	128	128	128
Chile Cop.	36	37	35
Chino Cop.	73	73	70
Clu Peabody	72	72	72
C C & S L	57	57	57
Col Fuel	59	61	59
Col Gas & El.	47	47	47
Con Tab & R.	49	49	48
Con Can	102	102	102
Con Gas	136	137	136
Con Gas Bait.	129	129	128
Corn Prod.	22	23	22
Corn Prod pf.	105	106	105
Cruc Steel	91	91	90
Cruc Steel pf.	120	121	120
Cuban C Sug.	71	71	71
Cuban C S pf.	98	98	98
Deere pf.	95	95	95
Denver pf.	46	46	46
*Dome Mins.	24	24	24
Driggs Sea	79	79	79
Erie	38	38	38
Erie 1st pf.	52	52	52
Erie 2d pf.	41	41	41
FM & S pf.	49	49	49
Gen W & W	43	43	43
Gen Chem.	32	32	32
Gen Electric	183	183	183
G Motors pf.	124	124	124
Granby Min.	117	117	113
Gr Nor Ore	47	47	46
Gr Nor pf.	117	117	117
Green Can	56	56	55
Gulf States	159	165	159
Gulf Sta 1 pf.	105	105	105
Gulf Sta 2 pf.	158	158	158
Harv Cor.	79	79	79
Ill Central	104	104	104
Inspiration	74	74	73
Int Ag Corp.	24	24	24
Int Con Cor.	18	18	18
Int Mer Mar.	48	48	46
I Mer Mar pf.	120	120	119
In Nickel C.	48	48	47
In Nickel C pf.	106	106	106
In Paper	70	70	67
In Paper pf.	104	104	104
Kan City S.	25	26	25
Kelley Tires	78	78	78
Kenne Cop.	64	64	61
Kings Co El.	125	125	125
Lack Steel	105	106	104
LE & W pf.	50	50	50
Lee R & T C.	40	40	40
Lehigh Val.	83	84	83
Louis & N.	133	133	133
Mackay pf.	65	65	65
Max Motor	76	76	75
Maxwell 2d	50	50	50
*May Co	65	65	65
Metrol	111	112	109
Miami	49	49	48
MSP & SSM	123	123	123
M & S L New	31	32	31
Mo K & T	73	73	73
Mo Pacific	104	104	104
Mo Pac C.	104	104	104
Mo Pac pf.	26	26	26
Mo Pac pf. pf.	58	58	55
Mon Power	99	99	97
Nat Biscuit	123	123	123
Nat Enamel	34	34	33

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales:

Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure	5	5	5
Ahmedee	125	125	124
Alaska	123	123	123
Algonah	2	2	1
Alloues	82	83	81
Am Ag Ch pf.	102	102	102
Am Ag Ch pf.	99	99	99
Am Sugar	117	117	117
Am Sugar pf.	122	122	122
Am Tel	132	132	132
Am Wool pf.	98	98	98
Am Zinc	65	65	63
Am Zinc pf.	83	83	83
Anaconda	105	105	104
Aris Com.	17	17	17
Arnold	55	55	55
Atl Bir & Atl.	12	12	12
Atl Gulf pf.	72	72	72
B & A	180	180	180
Bonanza	40	40	40
Bot Elva	80	80	80
Bot Lowell	130	130	130
Boston & Ma.	45	45	44
Butte & Bala.	23	23	23
Butte & Sup.	7	7	7
Cal & Arls	97	101	97
Cal & Hecla	60	60	60
Centennial	26	26	26
Chino	73	73	71
Cop Range	83	83	83
Cuban Com.	23	23	23
Day West.	3	3	3
East Butte	20	20	19
Edison Elec.	23	23	23
Franklin	12	12	12
Fitchburg pf.	78	78	78
Gar Ry & H pf.	93	93	93
Granby	120	120	114
Hancock	22	23	22
Helvetia	1	1	1
Indiana	4	4	4
Inspiration	73	73	73
Iale Royale	43	43	41
Isl Cr Coal	64	64	63
Isl Creek pf.	92	92	92
Kerr Lake	4	4	4
Keweenaw	6	6	6
Lake Copper	18	18	17
La Salle	6	6	6
Maine Cent.	100	100	100
Mason Val	8	8	7
Mass	19	19	18
Mass Elcct.	29	29	29
Mass Gas	99	99	98
Mayflower	4	4	4
Mergenthaler	181	181	179
Miami	48	48	48
Michigan	4	4	4
Mohawk	108	108	107
Nevada Con.	32	32	32
N. Arcadian	8	8	8
NECOT Yarn	28	28	28
New Eng Tel.	128	128	128
New Idria	17	17	16
New River	30	30	30
New River pf.	93	93	92
Nipe Bay Co.	160	160	160
North Butte	31	32	30
North Lake	2	2	2
North (NH)	103	103	103
N Y N H & H.	58	58	57
O Colony M.	3	3	3
Ojibway	2	2	2
Old Dom	82	82	81
Osceola	102	102	102
Pond Cr Coal	18	18	18
Pullman	167	167	167
Quincy	104	104	104
Ray Con	36	36	35
Reece But	15	15	15
Santa Fe	2	2	2
Shannon	11	11	11
Shat & Arl	36	36	36
South Lake	8	8	8
S Utah M & S	39	40	39
St Marys	110	110	107
Superior	20	20	20
Sup & Boston	8	8	7
Swift R & W	12	12	12
Tamarack	48	48	47
Torrington	69	70	69
Trinity	8	8	8
Tuolumne	70	70	70
Un Cop Land	24	24	24
United Fm.	163	163	163
U Shoe Mac.	59	58	58
U Shoe M pf.	29	29	29
US Smelt	70	70	70
US Smelt pf.	51	51	51
US Steel	127	127	126
Utah Apex	31	31	31
Utah Cons	29	29	27
Utah Copper	126	126	126
Utah Metal	8	8	8
Ventura	9	9	9
Victoria	8	8	8
West End	57	57	57
Winona	8	8	7
Wolverine	59	60	58
Wyandot	2	2	2

*Ex-dividend.

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LAST WEEK'S SECURITIES PRICE RANGE

Enormous Dealings in New York and Boston With Big Advances in Industrials—Same Coppers Highest on Record

In the enormous dealings of the late week on the New York Stock Exchange prices of industrial stocks advanced sharply. The list was featured by the heavy trading in the copper stocks, which moved up to the highest prices on record with only two or three exceptions.

All of the steel shares made spectacular gains. Steel common on dealings of almost 1,500,000 registered a new top of 126 1/2. Railroad issues were in better demand in latter part of the week and prices made substantial gains from the lows. New York Air Brake made a new advance of 19 for the week.

The tables below give the high, low and last prices, together with the net changes for the week ended Nov. 18, of the leading active stocks of the New York and Boston exchanges:

NEW YORK STOCKS	High	Low	Last	Inc.
Allied-Chal.	101 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	1
Am Beet Sugar	103 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	1
Am Can	67 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	1
Am Car & Fy.	74 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	1
Am Locom.	91 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	1
Am Smelters	112 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	1
Am Steel Fds.	69 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	1
Am Sugar	119 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2	1
Am Woolen	54 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	1
Am Writ Pa. pref.	71 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	1
Anaconda	104 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	1
Atchafalaya	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	1
At. & W. I.	117 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	1
Baldwin Loco.	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	1
Balt. & Ohio	87 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	1
Putte & Sup.	71 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	1
Cent. Leather	115 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	1
Chas. & Ohio	48 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	1
C. & G. W. pref.	43 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	1
C. R. I. & Pac.	35 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	1
Chile Cop.	39 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	1
Chino	61 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	1
Colo. Fuel	60 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	1
Colo. Gas	45 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	1
Con Gas Belt	129 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2	1
Con Prod.	24 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	1
Cruz Steel	92 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	1
Cuba Cane	78 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	1
Erie	37 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	1
Gen. Electric	179 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/2	1
Goodrich	68 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	1
Granby	120 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2	1
Great Nor. Ore.	46 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	1
do pf.	116 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	1
Quint St. Bldg.	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	1
Inspiration	74 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	1
Inter Cons.	18 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	1
Int. Ag. Co. pf.	65 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	1
I. M. M.	48 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	1
do pf.	121 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2	1
Int. Nickel	61 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	1
Int. Paper	72 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	1
do pf.	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	1
Kennecott	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	1
Lack Steel	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	1
Max Mot.	79 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	1
Met. Petroleum	112 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	1
Miami	48 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	1
Mo. Pac. pref.	34 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	1
Nat. En. & Sta.	32 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	1
Nat. Lead	70 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	1
Nevada Cons.	32 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	1
N. Y. Air Brake	112 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	1
N. Y. Cent. & W.	108 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	1
N. Y. Ont. & N. H.	28 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	1
New Haven	60 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	1
Nova Scot. Steel	112 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	1
Norfolk & W. Va.	140 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2	1
Northern Pacific	111 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	1
Pacific Mail	27 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	1
Pennsylvania	58 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	1
Pittsburgh Cons.	44 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	1
Pres. St. Car.	87 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	1
Ray Steel Sp.	58 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	1
Reading	36 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	1
Rep. I. & Steel	91 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	1
Sloss Sheffield	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	1
Shat-Aris	36 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	1
So. Ry.	28 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	1
Studebaker	122 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2	1
Texas Pac.	18 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	1
Texas Cos.	22 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	1
Un. Bag (new)	111 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	1
Un. Pacific	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	1
U. S. Rubber	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	1
U. S. Smelting	73 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	1
U. S. Steel	126 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2	1
Utah Copper	113 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	1
Utah Ind.	23 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	1
Westinghouse	68 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	1
Willys-Overland	40 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	1

BOSTON STOCKS	High	Low	Last	Inc.
Albion	112 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	1
Albion Gold	14 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	1
Albion Ind.	73 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	1
Am. Tel. & Tel.	133 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	1
Am. Zinc	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	1
do pref.	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	1
Am. Cons.	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	1
A. G. & W. I.	111 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	1
Butte & Sup.	70 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	1
Cal. & Ariz.	98 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	1
Chas. & H. H.	31 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	1
Centennial	26 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	1
Copper Range	82 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	1
East Butte	30 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	1
Franklin	115 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	1
Granby	115 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	1
Island Creek	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	1
Ile Royale	42 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	1
Lake Copper	18 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	1
Mass. Cons.	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	1
Mass. Gas	91 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	1
Mohawk	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	1
New River	39 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	1
do pf.	92 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	1
North Butte	30 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	1
Nova Scotia St.	116 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	1
Old Dom.	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	1
Oscoda	101 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	1
Pond Creek	118 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	1
Punta Alegre St.	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	1
Quincy	104 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	1
St. Mary's	109 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	1
Shannon	12 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	1
Superior	2 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	1
Sup. & Boston	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	1
Swift & Co.	143 1/2	143 1/2	144 1/2	1
Tamworth	48 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	1
Torington	70 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	1
United Fruit	160 1/2	160 1/2	161 1/2	1
United Shoe	59 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	1
U. S. Steel	73 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	1
Utah Cons.	27 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	1
Utah Metal	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	1
Ventura	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	1

GRAIN STANDARD STATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Division of the country into 32 districts for administration of the Federal Grain Standard Act, which becomes effective Dec. 1, has been submitted by the Department of Agriculture. Headquarters of the districts, with trading stations, will be established at Boston, New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Paul, Duluth, Portland, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Honolulu, and Manila.

RANGE OF WHEAT PRICES NARROWER THAN IT HAS BEEN

Higher Levels Not Believed Justified at This Time—Corn Quits Down Somewhat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CLEVELAND, O.—Prices of wheat during last week did not cover quite so wide a range as they did in the period just preceding, and closed slightly lower. The market is very sensitive, and it does not take much to influence it either up or down; in fact, the most unbelievable stories are accepted without question, notwithstanding the history of the situation shows that nine out of ten of them are false.

The trade is keyed up to a very high pitch. Manifestly it is not a year in which to expect low prices, but up to date at least, there is nothing in the supply and demand situation to warrant higher quotations. If they are justified at all, it will be later when the available supply is much lower, as it is now. Speculators, however, are always trying to "get there" first, and in their enthusiasm many times they overreach the mark. It might be that if importing nations could furnish sufficient ocean transportation the outward movement would assume a magnitude that would begin to reduce the visible, but until this occurs values are considered plenty high.

Corn was not quite so rampant last week as it was, but still active enough to suit the majority, and closes at some advance over the previous week, but at moderate recessions from the extreme quotations. It is not high in relation to wheat, and in at least one respect, has grounds for the late advance, namely, that the visible supply is very small. On the other hand, the time is just approaching when the crop begins to move, while with wheat, the harvest rush is supposed to be over.

It may be that scarcity of cars will hold down receipts to an extent that will prevent accumulations and keep spot at a premium, but it is considered a reasonable assumption that the movement will appreciably increase very soon, and that at least the extreme quotations for spot will disappear. Values are very high for the beginning of a crop year.

Not much that is new can be said about oats. Quotations are slightly higher, with less first-hand offerings, and some improvement in demand, both domestic and export.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 493,570 head, a gain of 127,370 head and they were 120,853 head larger than similar week last year. Deliveries of hogs increased 7084 head, but they were 52,070 head larger than last year. Arrivals of cattle were 26,092 head heavier than those of the previous week and as compared with corresponding period of 1915 gained 32,586 head. Sheep receipts increased 30,493 head for the week and 36,297 head for the year.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for week ended Dec. 18:

	Last week	Prev week	Last yr
Hogs	274,153	203,313	222,093
Cattle	91,335	65,443	58,949
Sheep	127,882	97,444	91,856
Total	493,570	366,200	372,617

BOND AVERAGES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Inc. over	Mo.	Yr.
10 Highest gr. rails.	94.90	0.1	38.88
10 Second gr. rails.	91.32	0.4	41.62
10 Public utility	92.45	0.2	40.48
10 Industrial bonds	92.25	0.3	42.180
Combined aver.	92.49	0.0	47.116

*Decrease.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	100	100
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	100
Indiana Pipe Line	110	110
Ohio Oil	370	370
Prudhoe Oil & Gas	545	545
South Penn. Oil	483	483
Standard Oil, California	381	381
Indiana	865	865
New Jersey, ex-dividend	685	685
New York	280	280
Illinois Pipe	216	216
Prairie Pipe	338	342

FAJARDO SUGAR REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fajardo Sugar Company reports for year ended July 31 these changes in earnings:

	1916	1915
Gross	\$1,377,044	\$2,267,778
Net	1,728,439	1,320,808
Int. etc.	79,813	3,609
Depreciation	114,589	4,222
Dividends	584,019	584,019
Surplus	567,023	725,471

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1916	1915
Exchanges	\$31,430,835	\$23,379,941
Local United States Sub-Treasury credit balance at Boston Clearing House today	\$75,919	

CRUDE OIL ADVANCED

FINDLAY, O.—Ohio Oil Company advanced North Lima, South Lima, Indiana, Wootter, Illinois and Princeton grades of crude oil five cents a barrel each.

STRONG CALL FOR COMBING WOOLS EXISTS

Not Only Recent Advances in Prices Maintained, but Values Tend Upward—Extensive Orders Placed for Fabrics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England, Nov. 1.—At the London sales a strong demand continues to be shown for good combing wools, both merino and crossbreds, and not only are the opening advances maintained, but prices have tended still further in sellers' favor. Offerings of merino grease have been small, consisting of a few lines of new clip Sydneys and Queenslands and occasional second-hand and speculators' lots. Buyers seem to have no limit where wools of good free staple are concerned. In several instances 2s. has been paid for wool promising a moderate yield, while the lighter conditioned lots have realized up to 2s. 3d. Generally speaking the best merino greases are now 5 to 10 per cent above the September level, and for fair averages combings, not entirely free from fault, the advance may be reckoned at 5 per cent. The strength of the market is just as pronounced in the case of scoured merino combings, free bulky lots making 3s. 7d. to 3s. 10d. commonly. The greater part of the scoureds, however, have been only of clothing length. These have sold steadily at previous rates. Withdrawals continue to be frequent in Cape scoureds, the limits placed on by consignors being too high. Medium and low crossbreds have undergone a further hardening, and the advance on crossbreds may now be called 7 1/2 per cent for all qualities except slipes.

In consequence of the strength of the London market prices of tops have risen sharply. Merinos are 2d. to 3d. a pound up, with 4s. 6d. generally quoted at 4s. 8d., and orders have been booked for April-June delivery. In the case of crossbreds the advance is from 1d. to 1 1/2d. and in medium and low counts there is a fair volume of business. Extensive orders have been placed recently by the British Government for khaki, deliveries of which have to begin forthwith. In some cases this means that spinners and manufacturers will have to put on one side work on which they are engaged for the civilian trade, and they have no option in the matter either, as the Government have secured a prior claim on all machinery by an order under the Defense of the Realm Act. Under this order any directions that may be given by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts must be strictly complied with, and noncompliance will render the offender liable to prosecution.

It was stated a week ago that the order respecting the employment of women as night woolcombers had produced a feeling of disappointment, because of the condition laid down that it should apply only to factories in which the work being done on behalf of the Crown (i. e., the Government) amounted to 75 per cent or more of the whole of the work being done in the factory. It was feared that, except in the case of establishments combing English wool, it would be impossible to claim that 75 per cent of the work being done was for the Crown. The understanding of the situation has been somewhat improved by an authoritative declaration that the meaning of "on behalf of the Crown" is very elastic, and includes work for the export trade, so that the employment of women would be sanctioned if Government and export work together made 75 per cent of the total output, or even if no direct Government work was being done, provided that 75 per cent for export could be shown. This will, at any rate, enable most crossbred combers to take advantage of the concession regarding women, but it is still doubtful whether merino combers will benefit much.

ST. PAUL ROAD TO BUILD CARS

CHICAGO, Ill.—St. Paul road is assembling material for construction of 1360 cars and ore cars at Milwaukee shops. Work will start about Dec. 15. One thousand will be used for hauling coal and will cost approximately \$1,500,000, 250 ore cars will cost \$250,000. The order is one of the largest and costliest issued by St. Paul in many months. The coal cars will have capacity of approximately 50 tons and will be of latest type. The ore cars of steel and wood will have capacity of 60 tons. Many will be ready for service early in the year.

NEW EDISON ELECTRIC STOCK

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston has filed a petition with the Public Service Commission asking for permission to issue \$2,523,333 shares of new stock increasing the capital 10 per cent. The present stock outstanding is \$2,252,000. This increase will make a total of \$3,475,333.

ACID PRICE CHEAPER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One of the war commodities that has come down in price is sulphuric acid. In the acute period this fetched \$60.00 per ton. Ordinary tower acid is now down to about \$70.00 per ton, which is only a trifle in excess of what it used to be in normal times. The explanation is increased production. The consumption is still very large.

GAS OUTPUT INCREASED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore for first half of November increased its output of gas 16 per cent over corresponding period of last year. November output will exceed that of October.

NIPE BAY REPORT SHOWS INCREASES IN PROFITS ITEM

Net Earnings, Due to High Sugar Prices, Best Ever Made by This Company

Net Earnings, Due to High Sugar Prices, Best Ever Made by This Company
Nipe Bay Company report for 15 months' fiscal period ending Sept. 30, 1916, shows these changes when compared with results for year ending June 30, 1915, as follows:

	1916	1915
Net earn (taxes deducted		

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

VICTORY FOR WASHINGTON IN BIG CONTEST

Defeated California in One of the Most Important Football Games of the Season on the Pacific Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—The game Saturday between California and Washington, which Washington won by a score of 13 to 5, was one of the most important games of the season on the Pacific coast. The northern team came down with a record of not having lost a game since Coach Dobie took charge of the team in 1908, while California has, without much doubt, the best team in the State. Moreover, to the student body here, the game takes the place of the annual match with Stanford, abandoned last year when California returned to the American game, while her rival continued at Rugby. A game to be played with Pennsylvania either here on Christmas Day or during the Tournament of Roses at Pasadena a week later, contingent upon a victory or at least a good showing in the Washington game, furnished the California team an additional incentive.

A return game with Washington will be played at Seattle Nov. 30, according to the standing agreement entered into last year. This will be the tenth game which the California varsity will have had this season. In addition, it is possible that a return game will be played on Dec. 9 with the winner of the Whittier-Occidental game.

In an interesting and, considering the wonderful improvement in the team under the excellent coaching of A. L. Smith, E. W. Mahan and A. B. Ziegler, satisfactory season, interest has all along been concentrated on the games with Washington. Followers of the sport have remembered the 72 to 0 victory of Washington here last year followed by California's stand at Seattle two weeks later, when Washington just managed to win, 13 to 7 in what the Seattle papers termed the greatest game of football ever seen there. California's victory over Southern California, 27 to 0, and over St. Mary's College, 48 to 6, in the last two games of the practice season also indicated to the students here the difference between this year's team and that of last year which all but lost to each of them.

The remarkable playing of L. B. Sharp, 17, first at his old place at quarterback, then at halfback, has been by far the most prominent feature of the games here. Called by Coach Mahan one of the greatest halfbacks in the country, he has repeatedly thrilled the spectators with his long runs through broken fields, his dashes around end, or, in spite of his very light weight, his substantial gains through the line. Sharp combines great speed with the ability to turn at a right angle in a single step by crossing his feet, and an ability to slip out of apparently inextricable positions. Though now playing at half on the offense, he returns his position at quarter on the defense on account of his facility in running in punts. Sharp, like a majority of this year's team, made his letter at Rugby. The consistent work of F. W. Brooks, 18, at half, and W. A. Russell, 17, at center, both on the offense and defense, and the recent discovery of the ability of G. M. Hicks, 18, to handle the team at quarter, are worthy of comment.

GRINNELL WILL MEET MINNESOTA

GRINNELL, Ia.—University of Minnesota will meet Grinnell College in soccer here Friday morning, according to an agreement concluded between athletic authorities of the two institutions. The game takes the place of the Iowa-Grinnell soccer game scheduled for the same time which was called off by Iowa earlier in the week.

Much interest is manifested here in regard to the coming game, as many think that the event is one of the big features of the athletic season in Grinnell. It is hoped that games may be scheduled between Minnesota and Grinnell annually. The game will be a feature of the Grinnell homecoming program, and many graduates will be here to witness it.

CLIFFORD TO LEAD WILLIAMS ELEVEN

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—G. B. Clifford, 18, of Minneapolis has been elected captain of the Williams varsity football eleven for next year. He has been a member of the varsity for two seasons, and his work at tackle this fall was of a high order. He played on the freshman team his first year in college. Clifford prepared for Williams at Blake School in Minneapolis, where he played football four years, captaining the eleven three seasons.

NEWMAN LEADS STEVENSON

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England.—In a billiard game of 18,000 up at Leicester Square, Newman receiving 1000 points start over Stevenson, leads after week's play to 8453. Reeds, receiving 808 in 16,000 at Sheffield, leads Champion Isman 7323 points to 7203.

BIG COLLEGES NOW ON LAST WEEK OF FOOTBALL FOR 1916

Harvard vs. Yale at New Haven and West Point vs. Annapolis at New York Will Be Big Gridiron Battles in the East for This Week End

COLLEGE GAMES SATURDAY

Yale 10, Princeton 6.
Brown 7, Harvard 0.
Dartmouth 7, West Virginia 7.
Cornell 27, Massachusetts A. C. 0.
West Point 17, Springfield T. S. 2.
Annapolis 57, Villanova 7.
Cincinnati 14, Carnegie Tech 6.
Colgate 15, Syracuse 0.
Lehigh 27, F. and M. 7.
W. and J. 10, W. and L. 6.
Williams 26, Amherst 0.
Wesleyan 40, Columbia 0.
Maryland State 10, N. Y. University 7.
Swarthmore 20, Dickinson 20.
Tufts 25, Bowdoin 0.
Cincinnati 17, Bucknell 0.
Haverford 14, Johns Hopkins 7.
Phillips Exeter 6, Phillips Andover 0.
Stevens 19, Rensselaer P. I. 0.
New Hampshire 12, Rhode Island 0.
Union 28, Hamilton 0.
Allegheny 7, Rochester 0.
42-Williams 0.
Muhlenberg 14, Catholic University 0.
Vanderbilt 20, Auburn 0.
Tennessee 17, Sewanee 0.
Georgia Tech 21, Georgia 0.
Middlebury 6, Vermont 2.
Pennsylvania 1920 13, Cornell 1920 7.
Virginia 20, Virginia M. A. 7.
Tulane 33, Alabama 0.
Louisiana 21, Mississippi 0.
Chicago 20, Illinois 7.
Pennsylvania 19, Michigan 7.
Minnesota 54, Wisconsin 0.
Notre Dame 14, Michigan A. C. 0.
Ohio State 28, Case 0.
Northwestern 38, Purdue 6.
Morningside 0, South Dakota 0.
Marquette 14, Beloit 0.
Iowa 19, Ames 16.
Indiana 14, Florida 3.
Kansas 7, Nebraska 3.
Washington 13, California 3.
Butler 13, Rose P. I. 7.
Colorado College 35, Denver 13.
Baylor 10, Oklahoma A. C. 7.
Colorado A. C. 12, Utah 0.
Kansas A. C. 14, Oklahoma 13.
Harvard 1920 21, Yale 1920 6.
Ripon 13, Lawrence 0.
Illinois College 47, Shurtleff 0.
Carroll 25, Lake Forest 12.
Milligan 13, Wesleyan 3.

With the exception of a few games which are to be played Thanksgiving Day, the big college football teams are today entering upon their last week of the season of 1916. The big games scheduled for this Saturday in the East are the Harvard-Yale battle at New Haven and the West Point-Annapolis game at the Polo Grounds, New York. In the West the big game will be between Ohio State and Northwestern and the winner will get the championship of the Western Conference.

It is interesting to note that of the big games in the East the Harvard-Yale battle cannot have any bearing on the question of which eastern team is entitled to the championship for 1916. Harvard has lost two games this fall, one to Tufts and the other to Brown, and while it may be justly claimed that Harvard was represented by substitutes against Brown, the Crimson must stand by the showing made by the substitutes so far as the championship is concerned. Yale has also lost to Brown and is just as much out of the running as is Harvard. The West Point-Annapolis game cannot really figure in the championship as Annapolis has been defeated by Pittsburgh and West Point is not playing under the same rules as the big colleges which do not allow freshmen to play on their varsity teams and do not let a member of a team have more than three years of varsity competition.

Saturday's games were not without their surprises and probably the biggest upset of the day so far as the East was concerned was the Yale victory over Princeton by a score of 10 to 0. Princeton entered the game a favorite, but as in the past 12 years when the Orange and Black has faced the Eli the favorite, the victory has gone to Yale. Princeton failed to make good use of its advantages while Yale was ever alert to take advantage of every opportunity and the result was only what could be expected under the circumstances. Considering the fact that the regular Yale quarterback was unable to be in the lineup, the result is even more satisfactory to the Blue and La Roche is deserving of great credit for the way he ran the Yale team at such short notice.

Yale has certainly made remarkable progress since losing to Brown Nov. 11. The Yale team as it played against Princeton Saturday was 100 per cent better than the Yale team which faced Brown the previous week and if Coach Jones improves his players as much this week, there will be a wonderful game in the Yale bowl this week end.

Brown defeated Harvard Saturday for the first time in history and the Brown team made a finished job of it. The fact that Harvard played substitutes can in no way detract from the credit due Brown and her clear right to claim the eastern championship. What the Harvard first varsity players might have done had they been in the game is purely a question of individual opinion. Brown won from Harvard and that is all there is to it and the only eastern team with any right to dispute Brown's claim to the eastern championship is the University of Pittsburgh and that team's record is hardly as impressive as is Brown's.

Brown owes its victory more than anything else to the wonderful work of Pollard, who put up as fine an individual game as has been seen in the Harvard Stadium this fall. The whole Brown team was a very fine organization, the best ever turned out at Providence. The Harvard team played hard, but certainly was 21 points below Brown in efficiency.

Michigan and Pennsylvania met in another East vs. West contest, and once again the East triumphed, when Pennsylvania won a hard-fought game.

10 to 7. The Pennsylvania linesmen showed considerable superiority over the Michigan line, and this, coupled with the individual playing of Berry, accounted for the victory.

Phillips Exeter Academy met Phillips Andover Academy at Andover Saturday, and the first named won, 6 to 0, giving Exeter its fourth straight victory. Exeter won by playing its best football all the time, while Andover failed to take full advantage of its opportunities.

Williams and Amherst met in their big game of the year and Williams showed great superiority, winning by a score of 26 to 0 and thus evening up for the defeat of 1915. Dartmouth brought its season to a close with a 7 to 7 tie with West Virginia. This showing was not very satisfactory to the wearers of the Green. Wesleyan sprang somewhat of a surprise by defeating Columbia by the one-sided score of 40 to 0. Tufts was another New England college which won easily, defeating Bowdoin 25 to 0. Colgate won from Syracuse 15 to 0.

The two United States academies brought their preliminary seasons to a close and both won. West Point met Springfield Technical School and won a well-contested game by a score of 17 to 2. Annapolis met Villanova and won easily by a score of 57 to 7.

Harvard and Yale met in their freshman game and the Crimson ran away with the contest 21 to 6. It was the first time Harvard had won since 1913. Both teams were above the average freshman eleven and the two varsity squads are looking forward to some valuable material next fall.

Now for the Harvard-Yale, Army-Navy games. At the present writing it looks as if both would be well filled with interesting football and very closely contested.

There is no letup in the surprises which are being sprung in the Western Conference this fall. Saturday Chicago defeated Illinois, while Minnesota overwhelmed Wisconsin.

The number 21 will always be a favorite with Brown University football fans. The first time Brown defeated Yale the score was 21 to 0, and when Brown defeated Harvard Saturday for the first time, the same score prevailed. Brown also defeated Yale this fall with a score of 21 to 6.

Unless Colgate springs a big surprise and defeats Brown Thanksgiving day, the Brown eleven will be generally regarded as champions of the East. University of Pittsburgh is the only college with a chance to claim the title, and its record for the season, while free from defeats or tie games, does not appear quite as impressive as Brown's with clean-cut victories over Yale and Harvard.

CANADIANS ACT ON FOOD PRICES

MONTREAL, Que.—A Star special states that the London, Ont., city council has unanimously passed a resolution urging the minister of labor to investigate the high cost of living immediately and make a special effort to ascertain whether the issuing of paper money without gold reserves has anything to do with present prices. Mayor Stevens and Alderman Asplund will go to Ottawa and urge the government to take prompt measures to relieve the people from exorbitant food prices. On their way back they were to stay in Toronto and take the matter up with the provincial government.

CANADA REVENUE SHOWS INCREASE

MONTREAL, Que.—Canadian revenue in October shows another large increase, says the Star. The total was \$18,158,123 as against \$14,440,338 a year ago. Seven months of the fiscal year produced \$121,747,848 compared with \$77,683,848 during the same period of 1915.

War expenditures in seven months aggregated \$127,487,147, and is now running at the rate of \$24,000,000 per month. The total net debt on October 31 was \$695,778,516; a year ago it amounted to \$492,528,492.

CARRIERS SCORE IN FREIGHT RATE WAR

OMAHA, Neb.—Another point in Nebraska's freight-rate cases was decided recently when Federal Judge J. W. Woodrough, Walter I. Smith and James D. Elliott, issued an injunction, which in effect will permit the carriers to maintain, temporarily at least, a schedule of rates promulgated July 3, by the interstate commerce commission. These rates, says the World-Herald, are much in excess of those ordered in force by the Nebraska state railway commission in its "order No. 19," which precipitated the litigation two years ago.

FINLAY CAPTAINS CARNEGIE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—G. E. Finlay has been elected captain of the 1917 football team at Carnegie Technology Institute.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Harvard	26	Dartmouth	7
10-Colby	0	22-N. H. State	0
26-Bates	0	32-Boston Col.	6
21-Tufts	7	47-Lebanon Val.	0
21-No. Carolina	0	12-Mass. A. C.	0
47-Mass. A. C.	0	0-Georgetown	10
23-Cornell	0	3-Princeton	0
51-Virginia	0	15-Syracuse	10
0-Princeton	0	7-Pennsylvania	7
0-Brown	21	7-W. Virginia	7

184	28	206	47
21-Princeton	0	25-Yale	0
21-Holy Cross	0	65-Carnegie	0
20-No. Carolina	0	21-Virginia	0
3-Tufts	0	12-Lehigh	0
32-Lafayette	0	19-Virginia P. I.	0
7-Dartmouth	3	36-Wash. & Jeff.	14
48-Bucknell	0	7-Colgate	3
0-Harvard	3	6-Brown	21
0-Yale	10	10-Princeton	0

135	16	176	41
Pennsylvania	0	18-Brown	0
1-W. Virginia	0	15-R. I. State	0
27-F. & M.	0	42-Trinity	0
0-Swarthmore	6	69-Amherst	0
16-Penn. State	0	20-Williams	0
0-Pittsburgh	20	21-Rutgers	0
19-Lafayette	0	21-Vermont	0
7-Dartmouth	7	21-Yale	6
10-Michigan	7	21-Harvard	0

81	40	252	9
Cornell	0	34-Susquehanna	0
26-Gettysburg	0	28-Maine	0
0-Bucknell	0	15-Illinois	0
0-Harvard	23	02-Yale	0
19-Michigan	27	Sp'gr'd T. S.	14
23-Michigan	20	2-Yale	7
37-Mass. A. C.	0	35-Rochester	6
0-Syracuse	0	15-Syracuse	0

162	50	190	30
Syracuse	0	58-Westminster	0
76-Ohio	0	20-Annapolis	19
61-F. & M.	0	20-Syracuse	0
0-Pittsburgh	30	00-Syracuse	0
13-Boston Col.	0	21-Corn. A. C.	13
10-Dartmouth	15	46-Allegheny	0
42-Susquehanna	0	37-Wash. & Jeff.	0
0-Colgate	15	14-Carnegie	0

201	74	225	25
Wesleyan	0	10-Bowdoin	12
3-R. I. State	0	0-Brown	69
19-Bowdoin	19	0-Sp'gr'd T. S.	20
14-N. Y. Univ.	0	0-Sp'gr'd T. S.	20
0-Princeton	3	0-Columbia	10
0-Williams	7	14-Trinity	0
40-Columbia	0	6-Union	23
0-Williams	0	0-Williams	26

86	33	37	160
Lafayette	0	21-Ursinus	0
6-Swarthmore	10	61-Albright	0
0-Ursinus	0	02-Yale	0
0-Princeton	3	0-Lebanon Val.	3
27-Lebanon Val.	14	27-C. University	7
0-Pennsylvania	19	9-Muhlenberg	0
32-Albright	0	7-Penn. State	10
0-Penn. State	40	27-F. & M.	0

65	122	152	39
Tufts	0	32-Clarkson	7
7-Harvard	3	0-Columbia	10
0-Princeton	3	0-Sp'gr'd T. S.	25
13-Boston Col.	0	21-Corn. A. C.	13
12-Indiana	10	13-N. H. State	9
23-Mass. A. C.	0	0-Brown	40
6-Springfield	13	6-Norwich	7
25-Bowdoin	0	2-Middlebury	6

91	29	94	55
Williams	0	3-Norwich	0
31-Rensselaer	6	0-Sp'gr'd T. S.	25
13-Union	0	0-Sp'gr'd T. S.	25
0-Brown	20	0-West Point	53
0-Columbia	0	7-Boston Col.	21
7-Wesleyan	0	0-Amherst	14
0-Mass. A. C.	0	0-Amherst	14
26-Amherst	0	0	0

77	68	10	155
Penn. State	0	38-Maryland	0
27-Susquehanna	0	13-Case	0
60-Bucknell	7	64-Carroll	0
39-W. Va. W.T.A.	0	26-Mt. Union	0
0-Pennsylvania	15	9-Mich. A. C.	0
48-Gettysburg	0	12-Syracuse	13
73-Geneva	0	66-Washington	7
10-Lehigh	7	20-Cornell	23
40-Lafayette	0	7-Pennsylvania	10

348	31	253	56
Colby	0	0-N. H. State	0
0-Harvard	10	0-Colgate	28
13-N. H. State	0	0-R. I. State	13
20-Ft. McKinley	0	0-R. I. State	13
14-Bowdoin	7	0-Colby	0
6-Maine	0	0-Colby	0
23-Bates	7	7-Bowdoin	17
3-N. Y. Univ.	0	2-West Point	17

73	24	10	71
Bates	0	2-Ft. McKinley	0
7-Ft. McKinley	0	6-Middlebury	0
0-Harvard	26	12-Amherst	10
0-Holy Cross	3	12-Amherst	10
7-N. H. State	0	7-Colby	0
6-Maine	0	7-Colby	0
2-Bowdoin	13	12-Bates	3
7-Colby	23	7-Maine	7
10-Holy Cross	19	0-Tufts	25

30	65	76	97
Annapolis	0	2-Lebanon Val.	0
0-Dickinson	0	12-Wash. & Lee	7
13-Pittsburgh	20	17-Holy Cross	0
12-W. Virginia	7	53-Trinity	0
27-Georgia	3	69-Villanova	7
0-Wash. & Lee	10	30-Notre Dame	10
60-N. C. State	0	17-Maine	0
7-Villanova	7	17-Sp'gr'd T. S.	29

178	54	220	28
Indiana	0	21-Cornell	6
20-De Pauw	0	17-Grinnell	0
10-Tufts	12	24-Purdue	6
0-Northwestern	7	0-Minnesota	67
7-Ohio State	46	18-Northwestern	20
14-Florida	19	19-Ames	6
51	90	104	112
Illinois	0	0-Carlton	7
3-Colgate	15	22-Indiana	0
6-Ohio State	7	0-Northwestern	10
14-Purdue	7	7-Wisconsin	30
14-Minnesota	9	16-Purdue	50
7-Chicago	20	20-Illinois	57

74	58	65	61
Wisconsin	0	13-De Pauw	0
28-S. Dakota	0	28-Wabash	7
13-Haskell	0	6-Jowa	34
6-Chicago	7	7-Illinois	14
13-Ohio State	14	7-Chicago	16
0-Minnesota	54	0-Northwestern	38
154	78	67	99
Ohio State	0	29-Lake Forest	7
12-Ohio Wesleyan	0	10-Chicago	0
12-Oberlin	0	6-Drake	6
7-Illinois	13	7-Indiana	0
14-Wisconsin	13	7-Indiana	0
46-Indiana	7	20-Iowa	13
28-Case	0	38-Purdue	6

235	25	144	32
Minnesota	0	37-Bethany	0
41-S. Dakota	7	53-Geneva	0
47-No. Dakota	0	21-W. Va. W.T.A.	0
31-S. Dakota	0	47-Marietta	6
7-Iowa	0	14-Yale	38
64-Wisconsin	0	14-Yale	38
10-Wash. & Lee	0	0	0
239	54	184	81

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION

Several Important Questions to Be Acted Upon at N. Y. Gathering—To Adopt New Rule

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States takes place in this city today and representatives from all over the country are here for the purpose of attending. Several questions of importance are to be acted upon at the meeting not the least of which is the adoption of a new amateur rule.

Members of the legislative, registration and record committees held preliminary sessions yesterday at which they prepared their reports which will be presented and passed upon at today's meeting.

The new 15-mile walking mark of 2h. 6m. 63.5s. made by Edward Renz at Celtic Park, New York, was rejected by the committee on account of indifferent timing. D. S. Caldwell, Boston Athletic Association, who was

HOMAGE PAID TO WOMAN WRITER IN SPANISH CITY

Monument Erected at Corunna to Condesa de Pardo Bazan, Leader in Feminist Movement

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

CORUNNA, Spain—This anxious country does not cease to exert its originality in curious forms and to indicate the smallness of its regard for many of the conventions. It is the unwritten law of custom that monuments of an elaborate character shall not be erected to the glorification of people whose frame is of the intellectual or practical kind, as it might be called, as against the merely royal or social, while such personages are at the height of their careers, and the idea is considered good because it is desirable that a little historical perspective should be brought to bear upon the subject before it is finally decided what measure of homage shall be accorded to him or her. Abandonment of the idea must also inevitably create jealousies and various other difficulties.

Spain, however, just now in a notable case, defies this maxim, and here at Corunna has enjoyed a unique festival in honor of the illustrious writer, the Condesa de Pardo Bazan, who is a native of Corunna. Certainly if there is a man or woman among the Spanish intellectuals who is worthy of special treatment it is the indefatigable Condesa, who, it need hardly be said, has a world-wide reputation. For much of her writings and thought she is as well known in parts of North and South America, especially among the women who think and have sympathy for, or are attached to the feminist movement, as in Spain itself. One of her novels, "Los pasos de Ulloa," has been translated into 10 or 12 languages.

Her power of work is enormous. She has written and published more than 60 volumes, and those who admire her most think that perhaps she has tried to do too much and be too many things at once—novelist, essayist, critic, lecturer, politician and other things, but she is not, as some say of her, a poet, and she asks you never to describe her as such. "Yes," she will say, "I wrote verses when I was a very little girl and afterwards, but I had never any illusions about being a poet, because I knew that my verses were very bad, and then I resisted the temptation into which Valera, Marcelino and other great prose writers fell. A page of 'Quixote' delights me more than a whole volume of some poetry. I am a great lover of beautiful prose. I read 'Don Quixote' most diligently when I was only six years of age. I cannot remember passing a day of my life without doing some regular reading, and one time when I asked my mother if she remembered such a one she said she did not and that I had been an incessant reader since I was three years old. Ever since I was a little child my chief love in literature has been the Bible."

She is an enthusiast and a great leader in the feminist movement. She was the only child of her parents, and her father, who was a believer in feminism, educated her in an ample liberty of conscience. "See, my child," he would say to her, "men are very egotistical, and if they tell you something that there are things that men can do and women cannot, say that it is untrue, for there cannot be two sets of morals for the two sexes." And so the Condesa has devoted a large part of her life to opening the doors of Spain, as she puts it, to feminism, and she believes that through this agency, as much almost as any other, Spain will rise again. Dona Emilia believes that there is a direct relation between the rights and privileges granted to women and the state of culture of the nations concerned, and she quotes the examples of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland. For the opposite it is not necessary to do more than turn towards Morocco, she says. She believes fervently in the future of the Spanish woman.

In all such circumstances there is not a doubt that if any person has the right to a monument in his or her native city it is the Condesa; and with extraordinary brilliancy, as it is semi-officially declared, the inaugural ceremonies have been performed in the Gardens of Mendez Nunez in this city, where it has been placed. The most has been made of them in every way. The Ayuntamiento organized a great civic procession. It was led by the horsemen of the Civil Guard, and there followed an imposing line, consisting of the members of the Ayuntamiento, commissions from all the societies and institutions of the city, deputations from Orense, Lugo and Pontevedra, and from many ayuntamientos in the province. The Captain General represented the King, the Civil Governor represented the Government, and so on.

The procession wound through various streets, the balconies of the houses being gayly decorated, and came to the monument in front of which a stage had been erected, which was occupied by various notabilities and the son and daughter of the Condesa, the Conde de Torre de Cela, and the Senorita Carmen Quirrosa, the latter unveiling the monument after the school children had sung the "Hymn to Galicia."

The Conde de la Torre de Cela made a speech in which he expressed his gratitude for the homage paid to his mother, and many wreaths were laid at the foot of the monument by different Galician societies. It was made a full provincial affair, and at noon a banquet was held in honor of the Condesa, at which every town of the province was represented. The Alameda made a fine speech, others did likewise, many eulogistic letters from the Spanish intellectuals were read, and the

Condesa herself, who was present, declared herself to be unworthy of such homage. When the banquet was over the entire gathering accompanied her to the door of her house, cheering her throughout the journey. On the whole, it was a typically Spanish celebration, and one of the best of its kind.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The extent to which women are entering the industries of the United Kingdom is indicated by the July figures recently published by the employment department of the Board of Trade. In industrial occupations the estimated total of women employed in July 1914 was 2,117,000. Up to July, 1916, there has been a gross increase of women in these occupations, of 362,000. Of these, 263,000 have directly replaced men, who have thus been enabled to join the forces. The total estimated number of women employed in occupations other than industrial, with the numbers of those who have directly replaced male employees, and the percentage of replacement in each case, are as follows:

Occupations	Estimated number of women employed July, 1916	Number of women directly replacing men July, 1916	Percentage of replacement
Commercial occupations	454,000	201,000	44.2
Professional occupations	67,000	15,000	21.8
Banking and finance	2,500	270	10.8
Hotels, public houses, cinemas, theaters, etc.	175,000	31,000	17.7
Agriculture (Great Britain)	130,000	66,000	50.8
Transport (not municipal)	15,000	31,000	203.3
Civil service	68,000	5,000	7.3
Arsenals, dockyards, etc.	2,000	69,000	3,440.0
Local government (including teachers and transport workers under municipal authorities)	184,000	26,000	14.2

*Numbers employed in July, 1914=100.

The total number of women employed in July, 1914, in all occupations was 3,220,000. In the last two years 760,000 had directly replaced men and the average percentage of replacement was 33.8.

Among the many and varied occupations in which women are engaged, are laundry work, dressmaking, confectionery, printing and bookbinding, the linen, lace and silk trades, the cotton industry, grain businesses and sugar refining. Women are also employed as blacksmiths' strikers, in loading and discharging trucks in timber yards, in motor garages, in making gunpowder kegs and in assembling the parts of barometers and compasses.

WAR MINISTER ON NATION OF 'HEROES'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At his house in Downing Street, Mr. Lloyd George was recently presented with a portrait of his daughter, painted by Mr. Ellis Roberts. After the presentation had been made by the Hon. Violet Douglas Pennant, Mr. Lloyd George thanked the donor on behalf of Mrs. Lloyd George and himself. Speaking of the Welsh troops for whose benefit the purchase money of the picture had been given, the Minister for War said: "The devotion, the valor, and the endurance of these gallant men at the front is incredible. They have given courage a new meaning, they have given it a new standard, a new rating; it means something different, it means more than it ever meant before. We never understood the word until the story of this war burst upon us. We knew we had a man here and a man there who had a heart of gold and was capable of daring an enterprise. But that we had thousands, nay, myriads, of them spread all over the land, in the highest and in the humblest homes, that is the revelation of this war."

A treasure, an inexhaustible treasure, hidden in the heart of the humblest man—patriotism, consecration, courage, devotion, exalted attachment to ideals, and readiness of sacrifice for a great purpose, we never knew this. It gives a new pride to humanity and a new pride in the land that has produced so many myriads of heroes. We had thought these qualities were qualities of the great, of the select. But they are all great, they are all select. It is a nation of heroes. We never knew we were capable of such great things, and I agree with the very timely words uttered by Miss Pennant—that if we can do such things in war we can also do them in peace. Peace has its sacrifices. Peace demands valor, peace demands devotion, and it will be unutterable, if the lesson which this war has taught us of the possibilities of our people in unity, in sacrifice for a common end, in devotion to the cause of a common humanity, and of our common country, should be lost when the flag has been brought back triumphant from the field of battle and planted on the field of labor and of toil.

Speaking of the absence of party politics during the war, he continued: "Since the war began I have had but one purpose, to place whatever energy and gifts I may possess in a humble way at the disposal of my country, and I can only say I have toiled hard to help her. I hope to be able to do so to the end—and end which, if this country is to continue to exert a beneficial influence upon the course of human events, must be of one character. We can only emerge triumphant out of this conflict or better not emerge at all. It is not merely that the honor of our native land is at stake, it is that the future of humanity is trembling in the balance. It is that knowledge that has led these gallant boys to leave their homes and face the battlefield. And having done all that, we must see that the reward for their sacrifices shall be found in a victory that will free humanity from the menace of a despotism which has been like a dark cloud hanging over us."

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the artist, proposed by Col. David Davies, M. P., and seconded by Lord Justice Bankes.

CHANCELLOR'S POLICY OPPOSED BY INDUSTRIALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The article for which the Vorwärts was recently suppressed consisted mainly of the reproduction of an indictment of the Chancellor addressed by some of his opponents to the Saxon Ministry of the Interior in August last, and intended as an amplification of the memorial presented by the "Chancellor's friends" to the King of Saxony and the other Federal sovereigns the previous month. The fronde, it seems, has since circulated copies of the indictment printed by a firm in Duisburg, and the comments the Vorwärts passed upon it apparently constituted its real offense, the Duisburg Socialist organ having previously been allowed to give the text of the indictment without incurring censure.

The document in question began with a criticism of the work of the Central Purchasing Company, but declared that this was only a minor link in a long chain. It is precisely, in those circles animated by the best national sentiments, those that have

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68,000	5,000	7.3
2,000	69,000	3,440.0
184,000	26,000	14.2

always been the unselfish supporters of a strong monarchical constitution, it ran, that opposition to the present conduct of the business of the state prevails, and is steadily increasing.

There exists a far-reaching weariness of the war, not on account of the sacrifice entailed, but because the Imperial Government lacks the strength and capacity to direct the will and determining power of our people to high aims.

Then there followed a criticism of the foreign policy of the Government before the war, which was described as characterized by weakness and invariable capitulation to the enemy, while its present character was declared to be "weak abroad, and at home indulgent towards democratic lust for power, and grudging towards the thoroughly national elements." The Imperial Government, the indictment continued, is completely under the influence of the Berlin plutocracy, and relies for the execution of its policy on the Jewish-democratic press, to whose underground work before the war the false impression that prevailed abroad as to German conditions was in no small part due. After enlarging on this theme, and giving fuller rein to its anti-Semitic sentiments, the document insisted that confidence in the ruling powers had completely disappeared, and concluded: "Thus the question presents itself: Is a government that by lack of political perspicacity, mistaken views and inadequate measures has brought its land to this terrible pass, fitted to extricate it from this danger? In its need the empire requires strong leaders of undoubted political capacity. Are such men available? Yes; they are to be found in circles which revealed their political perspicacity by rightly estimating the situation and the events which were to come, and by foreseeing the present need—in circles that were often compelled to criticize the weak and mistaken measures of the Imperial Government, and were subjected on that account to public and private defamation."

The Vorwärts quoted its Duisburg contemporary to the effect that it was great industrialists like Kirdorf and Korting, and a number of Conservative and National Liberal deputies who were responsible for the document in question, and observed that in any case the text betrayed its origin, and the reasons for the whole movement that had prompted it. These intrigues, it wrote, of men in that branch of industry which derives the most from the war, are a real and a "premeditated" conspiracy of peace-shockers and of their war profits. Because their profit is at stake they raise a hue and cry about the "weakness" and "faint-heartedness" of the Government; because their speculations have not yet fully matured, they demand a war to the finish regardless of what must be the consequences of the "determined" war policy for which they clamor. Naturally, inner-political views also play their part in the matter. The magnates of the coal and iron industry, like the magnates of the land-owning community, dread a democratization of internal policy. In order to obviate this danger, that "strong hand" which the fronde and so painfully missing in foreign policy, thus ruthlessly profit interests are united with deep-rooted hostility towards the masses in a political action which seems to have reached its zenith at the present moment.

RISE IN PRICE OF FOOD IN AUSTRALIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A statement has been issued by the New South Wales Government statistician showing the price levels of food and groceries in Sydney between July, 1914, the month before the outbreak of war, and July, 1916. The prices of meat in the latter month were 70.6 per cent higher than in July, 1914, other food and groceries were 30.7 per cent higher, and the prices for the two combined were 33.6 per cent higher. The price level is now higher

than at any time since the outbreak of war, mainly owing to the continued upward tendency in the price of meat. Compared with the preceding month (June, 1916), meat was 1.8 per cent dearer, other food and groceries were 1.6 per cent dearer, and the two combined were 1.7 per cent dearer. The following table may be of interest, says Mr. Trivett, as showing since the war began, the increase in prices in Sydney, compared with some of the principal European countries.

	Sydney, U. K.	Dom. Berlin	Vienna
July, 1916	1916	1916	1916
Beef	184	180	328
Mutton	184	184	282
Pork	120	120	217
Bacon	141	138	289
Potatoes	124	158	162
Flour	124	157	114
Bread	114	151	127
Milk	120	133	136
Butter	121	132	215
Cheese	113	153	229
Eggs	111	127	229
Sugar	127	255	132
Coffee	101	232	118
Rice	107	544	667

*Rye.

MEANING OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Jean Carrière, the Temps correspondent in Rome, sends on interesting dispatch with regard to the statement made by the Minister of Finance, Signor Luzzatti, at Venice, to the effect that when he was president of the council, he had invited Germany to influence Austria into abandoning her aggressive attitude toward Italy. The reply of the German Ambassador was that Berlin would do what it could to prevent misunderstandings, but that having need of Austrian support, it would be obliged, in case of war between Italy and Austria, to support the Dual Monarchy. This public revelation made by the Minister of Finance has, says M. Carrière, produced an enormous impression.

It is therefore once more proven, he continues, that the so-called Triple Alliance was in reality nothing but an alliance between Germany and Austria, in which Italy was kept by a species of blackmail, the perpetual threat of an Austrian invasion. All this was well known to those whom the political game was familiar, but it is good that the facts should be given publicly by men who, like Signor Luzzatti, cannot be accused of systematic hostility to the Central Empire. His speech in Venice is then of considerable importance. It is an accepted fact that this Austrian threat to Italy was made several times under the Prineti ministry.

From 1901 to 1903 the situation was so grave that war was considered inevitable, but Italy was not yet ready; she was in an isolated position, having no alliance except with her own enemies, and patience was the only course left to her. Signor Prineti retired and Signor Tittoni endeavored to mend affairs, while at the same time safeguarding the essential interests of the country by maintaining the status quo in the Adriatic and in the Balkans. But it is known today that the Tittoni ministry was nothing but a long though secret struggle against Austria, an appearance of perfect agreement being outwardly maintained. Austria, under the influence of Germany, threatened both during and after the Algerian conference, at which the Italian representative, Count Visconti Venosta, voted with France on the decisive ballot of March 7. It was then that Count Monts, the German Ambassador in Rome, made the famous threat that the Austrian army would open the Milan exhibition. But the gravest threat of all was made in 1908, when Austria annexed Bosnia Herzegovina. It was then that the great manifestation took place before the Austrian embassy and Signor Fortis made his remarkable speech in the Chamber. But it was impossible for Italy to take up arms alone, when France accepted the situation, Russia did not protest, and Germany backed her ally to the full. Once more Signor Tittoni stayed off the evil day, risking the loss of popularity by so doing, and managed to make Austria renounce her pretensions to the Sandjak of Novibazar, which closed the road to Albania and to Salonika to the Dual Monarchy.

Austro-Italian relations remained very strained, for in 1909, after the Messina catastrophe, Conrad de Hoetzendorf proposed to the Emperor Francis Joseph that the condition of Italy should be taken into consideration, and that an Austrian army should invade and punish the country. In 1911, when the Duke of the Abruzzi pursued the Turkish vessels which had taken refuge at Prevezza, Austria sent Italy a violently worded intimation and, once more, Conrad endeavored to persuade the Emperor to give his authorization for a war with Italy which would restore Venice to the Austrian monarchy. Italy was at the time engaged in the Libyan War, Signor Giolitti's revelations in 1914 showed that in 1913 Austria had asked Italy to join her in the aggression against Serbia and that Italy had refused, but from that time on, the situation became extremely difficult and the last year of the San Giuliano ministry was nothing but a daily struggle with the pretensions of the Austrian Ambassador von Merzy. It is also now known that the scheme of the heir to the Austrian throne, assassinated at Sarajevo, was to attack both Serbia and Italy. Such have been the real relations of the two countries for the last 15 years.

ment as Franz Mehring, the veteran Socialist writer, and Rosa Luxemburg are still under preventive arrest, and meanwhile the trial of Herr Dietrich and Frau Zetkin and other Karlruhe and Württemberg Socialists has been fixed for early in November, the charge being one of attempted high treason, although their offense seems to have consisted only in the circulation of the manifestos issued by the Bernese Peace Conference of March, 1915. Then in Leipzig recently, Herr Albin Herre, the president of a local Socialist organization, was arrested after a search had been made of his house, while in Stuttgart, also, an other great trial is pending, the accused in this case being 10 Socialists who have been detained for the past three months on the ground that they are suspected of having circulated a pamphlet entitled "Two and a Half Years' Penal Servitude," a commentary of the sentence passed on Liebknecht. Meanwhile it is also announced that the Niederrheinische Arbeiterzeitung has been suppressed by the military authorities.

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR WORKMEN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A special to the Ledger from South Bethlehem, states that the Bethlehem Steel Company has started a free night school for its workmen in the Quinn Public School. Students of Lehigh University will be the teachers. It is estimated that there are in that city more than 3000 Greeks and as many more foreigners of other nations.

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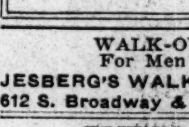
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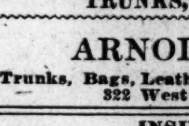
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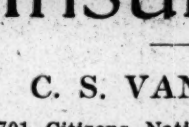
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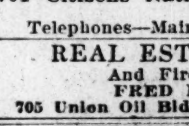
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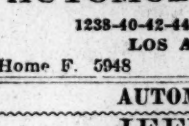
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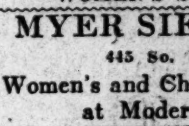
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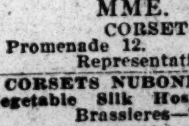
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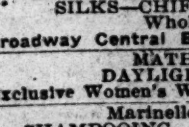
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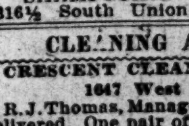
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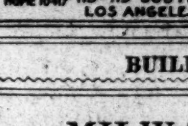
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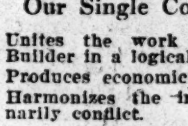
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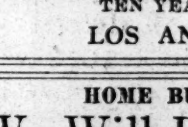
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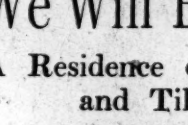
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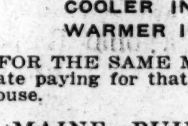
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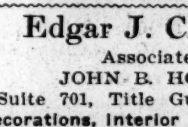
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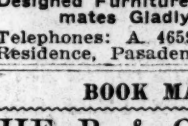
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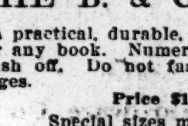
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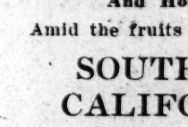
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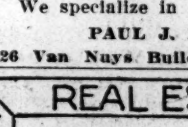
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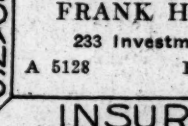
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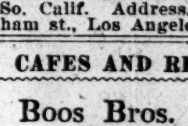
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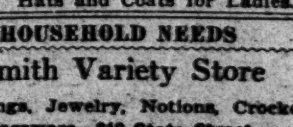
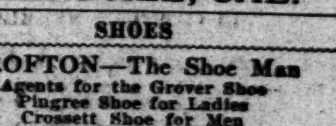
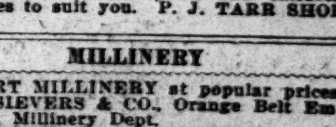
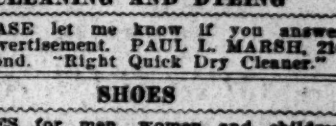
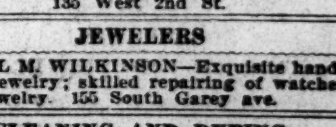
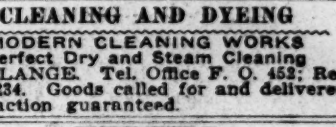
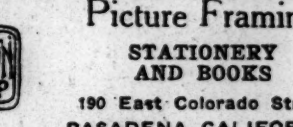
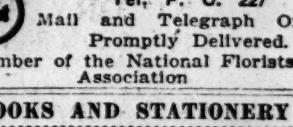
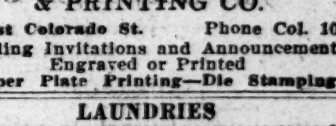
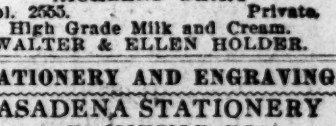
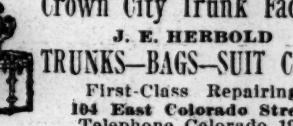
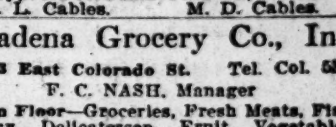
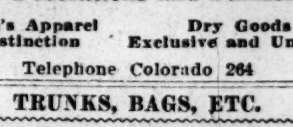
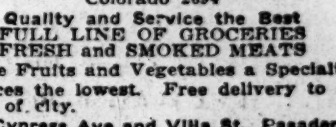
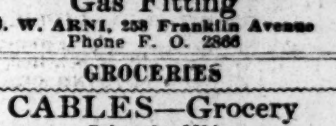
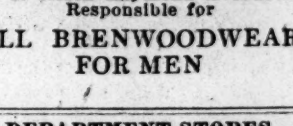
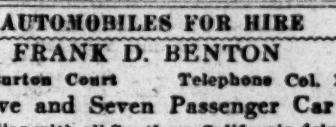
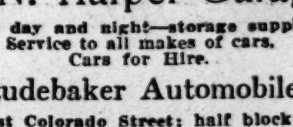
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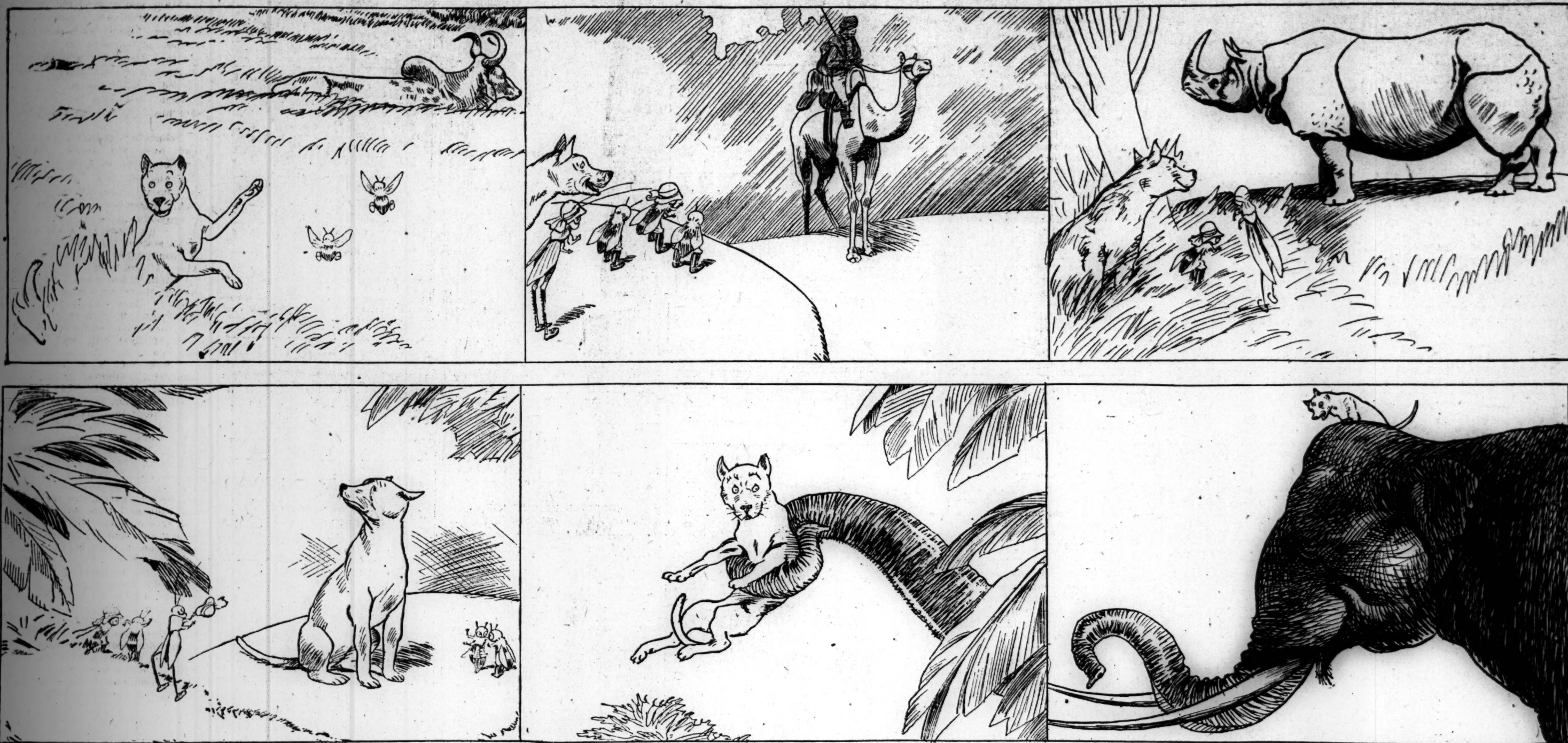
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Dingo's Burning Desire to Meet an Elephant Leads Him Into Odd Mistakes



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Now Dingo had never seen an elephant. Being an Australian wild dog, he was perfectly familiar with kangaroos and cassowaries and the like, but he had never met an elephant. The bees' somewhat varied descriptions of this wonderful animal had aroused his curiosity.

"Now that I am in an elephant country," Dingo announced firmly, "my burning desire is to discover an elephant as quickly as possible." And at once he set off on the search. In a surprisingly short space of time he was back again, announcing with

great glee that he had found an elephant. Eagerly the bees and our Mr. Grasshopper accompanied him to the spot, for they felt a fondness for elephants, too. But it wasn't an elephant that Dingo pointed out. It was a great creature with a satiny skin and an unbelievably odd hump on its back, and this creature was unconcernedly making its way through the tall grass to the river.

"That's no elephant," said Busy. "No, indeed," confirmed our Mr. Grasshopper; "no animal that I ever saw before. Look at its horns—how they

curl!" His curiosity growing apace, Buzz flew on ahead, interviewed the strange creature, and returned with the information:

"It's one of the sacred cattle of India. I asked for more of the facts, but I got no answer. The creature said that every one knows all about India's sacred oxen. They're famous. Never heard of them myself. Hm! Well, get on with your search, Dingo." When finally convinced as to the identity of the great ox, Dingo cheerfully took up the search, for he did want to see an elephant. It was not

long before he had returned, saying that he had surely found an elephant this time. But Dingo's elephant turned out to be a stately dromedary, one of the Rajah's own, carrying a rider messenger on its back.

"We know all about this animal," said Mr. Grasshopper, in his superior way; for, of course, he understood that a dromedary is the same thing as a camel, only the dromedary is a thoroughbred, being to the camel what the race horse is to the ordinary horse. Dingo was crestfallen at his second mistake, but he resumed his search

immediately. In a moment he was back with a triumphant bark.

"This animal must be an elephant," he said. "If it's not an elephant, what is it?"

Then he led the bees and our Mr. Grasshopper to where Mr. Rhinoceros was proceeding in his leisurely fashion along toward his favorite feeding ground. This time the bees had a hard time to convince Dingo that he was wrong, he was so sure that he had really found an elephant. In the meantime Mr. Grasshopper noted that, unlike its African relative, the Indian

rhinoceros has but one horn and is astonishingly wrinkled.

But now Dingo was disgusted and pouting, unlike his usually sunny self. "I shan't search any more," he growled; "you always say I am wrong. I don't believe there is any such animal in the jungle as an elephant—so there!" And he sat down and pointed a disdainful nose upward.

Then along came Busy, announcing that he had just seen an elephant, but Dingo would not budge. He was loudly barking his disbelief in elephants when suddenly he was lifted

high into the air, as by a gigantic hand. From this height he found he was looking down upon his friends from the back of a good-natured elephant.

"Asiatic elephants," commented our Mr. Grasshopper, "have smaller ears and higher foreheads than their African brethren. Also they are considered more intelligent, I believe. How about elephants now, friend Dingo? You admit that they exist?" And the delighted Dingo, perched upon the elephant's slippery head, said he was sure that they did.

The Story of a Loaf of Bread

In the dark granary of a farmer's barn in North Dakota once lived a modest family of grains of wheat. The bright, warm days of the summer-time, during which they had been placed in this dark room, soon grew shorter and cooler. The swallows, whose mud nests were in the rafters overhead, told the wheat brothers that winter was coming, and then flew away to the balmy Southland. But by and by the days grew warmer and the birds returned one by one. The farmer and his men got out their plows and harrows, and prepared the soil for the seeds soon to be planted.

The wheat was now shoveled into sacks and taken to the fields, writes James F. Chamberlain in "How We Are Fed." Here it was placed in great machines drawn by horses, which scattered it evenly over the land and at the same time covered it with soft soil. The men whistled and sang as they worked, and blackbirds, bluebirds, and larks flew back and forth, singing and searching for . . . shining kernels of wheat.

The wheat was not content to remain under ground, but kept trying to push itself out into the world. One night there came a warm shower, and the next morning what looked like tiny, green blades of grass appeared all over the field.

All through the spring and summer the wheat kept growing, and finally there appeared at the ends of the stalks clusters of kernels, just like those which the farmer had planted. These clusters are called heads. As the south wind passed over the field, it brought the wheat messages from Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and other states, telling of relatives who were already turning golden in the summer sunshine. One day some of the kernels thought they heard a voice from California. Do you think they did?

The grain in some of the fields was called winter wheat. This was because the grain had been sown the autumn before, and had remained in the ground all winter. Why was it sown in the fall? The wheat of which I am telling you was called by the farmer spring wheat.

Soon machines, each drawn by several horses, appeared. They cut the waving grain, and bound it up in bundles called sheaves. These were set up in double rows to dry, and afterward put into another machine which separated the kernels from the stalks, which were called straw. This work the farmer calls threshing. After threshing, the wheat was put

into sacks and taken to the nearest railroad station. Freight cars then carried it across the level prairies to the beautiful city of Minneapolis, built beside the Falls of Saint Anthony. . . .

There are tall buildings called elevators here in which the wheat was stored for a time. Before being put into elevators, it was examined and graded. As there was wheat from many farmers, it could not be kept separate, so each farmer was told how much he had and how it graded. Some time after this the wheat was taken to one of the great mills to be ground into flour. The largest of these mills manufactures about 15,000 barrels of flour every day. This is the largest flour mill in the world.

When the kernels reached the mill, they were put into machines called separators, to be separated from all companions, such as grass seed, mustard seed, and wild buckwheat. They were then placed in an iron box in which brushes were revolving rapidly, and were scoured to free them from fuzz and dirt. Those that were very dirty were washed.

The kernels were steamed, in order that the coating, called bran, might not break into small pieces. This is called tempering. The kernels now thought that their trials were over, but they were mistaken. Soon they found themselves being crushed between rollers. After they came out, they were sifted, and then run between other rollers. This was repeated six times, and each time the flour was a little finer, for the rollers were close together. The flour was then run through tubes of flannel. These took out whatever dust it contained. It was then ground still finer. The flour was then put into sacks or barrels, which were marked for shipment to other parts of the country.

Only the wheat intended for the best grade of flour is treated as carefully as this was. . . .

From the mills the flour was sent to many parts of the land to supply stores, bakeries, hotels, and homes. Some of it found its way to the bakery near your home. The bakers, in their clean white suits, weighed the flour which they were going to use, and then added a certain amount of water to it. Some yeast and salt were added also. This mixture may be called dough. You have seen your mother mix or knead dough, I am sure. The bakers did not do the kneading with their hands, but by means of machinery made for this purpose.

When the dough had been thoroughly kneaded, it was left to rise. It is the yeast that causes the rising. This makes the bread light and spongy. It was then cut into loaves and placed

in the oven. The ovens in the bakery are very much larger than those in your kitchen stove, for many loaves are baked at once. When a nice shade of brown appeared on the loaves, the bakers took them out of the oven by means of long shovels. Soon the delivery wagons came and were loaded with the fresh bread to be delivered to stores and homes.

Hood to a Friend in England

I gaze upon a city,
A city new and strange,
Down many a watery vista
My fancy takes a range;
From side to side I saunter,
And wonder where I am;
And can you be in England,
And I in Rotterdam.

Before me lie dark waters
In broad canals and deep,
Whereon the silver moonbeams
Sleep, restless in their sleep;
A sort of vulgar Venice
Reminds me where I am,
Yes, yes, you are in England,
And I'm in Rotterdam.

Tall houses with quaint gables,
Where frequent windows shine,
And quays that lead to bridges,
And trees in formal line,
And masts of spicy vessels,
From western Surinam,
All tell me you're in England,
But I'm in Rotterdam.

And now across a market
My doubtful way I trace,
Where stands a solemn statue,
The Genius of the place;
And to the great Erasmus
I offer my salams;
Who tells me you're in England,
But I'm in Rotterdam.

Why Pop Corn Pops

Nature has filled a grain of pop corn with tightly packed starch grains. The interior of the grain is divided into a large number of cells, each of which may be likened to a tin box, the walls of which are sufficiently strong to withstand considerable pressure from within. Upon the application of heat the moisture present in each little box is converted into steam that finally escapes by explosion. In some cases the explosions are of great force.

A very high degree of heat is required for satisfactory popping. This causes most of the cells to explode simultaneously. The grain of corn then literally turns inside out, and is transformed into a relatively large mass of white starch. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Methodical Chipmunk

The first chipmunk in March is as sure a token of the spring as the first bluebird or the first robin, and is quite as welcome. . . . Before the first crocus is out of the ground, you may look for the first chipmunk. When I hear the little downy woodpecker begin his spring drumming, writes John Burroughs in "Squirrels and Other Fur-Bearers," then I know the chipmunk is due. He cannot sleep after that challenge of the woodpecker reaches his ear. . . .

The chipmunk is quite a solitary creature; I have never known more than one to occupy the same den. Apparently no two can agree to live together. What a clean, pert, dapper little fellow he is! A movement of your arm, and he darts into the wall with a saucy chip-r-r, which has the effect of slamming the door behind him.

On some still day in autumn, one of the nutty days, the woods will often be pervaded by an undertone of sound, produced by their multitudinous clucking as they sit near their dens. It is one of the characteristic sounds of fall.

I was much amused one October in watching a chipmunk carry nuts and other food into his den. He had made a well-defined path from his door out through the weeds and dry leaves into the territory where his feeding ground lay. The path was a crooked one; it dipped under weeds, under some large, loosely-piled stones, under a pile of chestnut posts, and then followed the remains of an old wall. Going and coming, his motions were like clock-work. He always went by spurts and sudden sallies. He was never for one moment off his guard.

He would appear at the mouth of his den, look quickly about, take a few leaps to a tussack of grass, pause a breath with one foot raised, slip quickly a few yards over some dry leaves, pause again by a stump beside a path, rush across the path to the pile of loose stones, go under the first and over the second, gain the pile of posts, make his way through that, survey his course a half moment from the other side of it, and then dart on to some other cover, and presently beyond my range, where I think he gathered acorns, as there were no other nut-bearing trees than oaks near. In four or five minutes I would see him coming back, always keeping rigidly to the course he took going out, pausing at the same spots, darting over or under the same objects, clearing at a bound the same pile of leaves. There was no variation in his manner of proceeding all the time I observed him.

He was always alert, cautious, and exceedingly methodical. He had found

safety in a certain course, and he did not at any time deviate a hair's breadth from it. . . .

My chipmunk had no companion. He lived all by himself in true hermit fashion, as is usually the case with this squirrel. Provident creature that he is, one would think that he would long ago have discovered that heat, and therefore food, is economized by two or three nesting together. . . .

In digging his hole it is evident that the chipmunk carries away the loose soil. Never a grain of it is seen in front of his door. Those pockets of his probably stand him in good stead on such occasions. Only in one instance have I seen a pile of earth before the entrance to a chipmunk's den, and that was where the builder had begun his house late in November, and was probably too much hurried to remove this ugly mark from before his door. I used to pass his place every morning in my walk, and my eye always fell upon that little pile of red freshly dug soil.

A little later I used frequently to surprise the squirrel furnishing his house, carrying in dry leaves of the maple and plane tree. He would seize a large leaf and with both hands stuff it into his cheek pockets, and then carry it into his den. I saw him on several different days occupied in this way. I trust he had secured his winter stores, though I am a little doubtful. He was hurriedly making himself a new home, and . . . December was upon us while he was yet at work. It may be that he had moved the stores from his old quarters, wherever they were, and again it may be that he had been dispossessed of both his house and provender by some other chipmunk.

I have been told by a man who says he has seen what he avers, that the reason why we do not find a pile of fresh earth beside the hole of the chipmunk is this: In making his den the workman continues his course through the soil a foot or more under the surface for several yards, carrying out the earth in his cheek pouches and dumping it near the entrance. Then he comes to the surface and makes a new hole from beneath, which is, of course, many feet from the first hole. This latter is now closed up, and henceforth the new one alone is used. I have no doubt this is the true explanation.

The Parthenon

The temple of Athena Parthenos, on the Acropolis at Athens, was built under the administration of Pericles and was dedicated in 438 B. C. It was built entirely of Pentelic marble.

Concerning Danes Who Conquered England

We now come to a very different time from that of which we have been reading lately (the reign of King Æthelred the Second — 978-1016). Since the time of Alfred we have heard very little of actual invasions of the Danes, writes Edward A. Freeman in his "Old English History for Children." There has been constant fighting with the Danes who were already settled in England, up to the time when they were finally subdued under King Eadred. But the fighting was almost wholly with the Danes who were settled in England, or at most with those who came over from Ireland. We hear but little of any Danes actually coming from Denmark, and, when we do, it is only to help their brethren in Northumberland, not to conquer or plunder in other parts of the country. But now the Danish invasions begin again. They begin at first with mere plundering, such as we heard of long ago, as far back as King Beorhtric's time in Wessex. But the invasions gradually get quite another sort of character. We soon find kings of all Denmark and of all Norway coming to England, not to plunder but to conquer, till at last a Danish king became king over all England. This is then what I called the third stage of the Danish wars. The first was the stage of mere plundering; the second was the stage of settlements like that of Guthorm-Æthelstan; this last stage is that of deliberate attempts to conquer the whole kingdom.

The reason of this seems to be that some changes had been lately going on in the north of England. Scandinavia, which had been before divided into a great many small principalities, had now settled down into three kingdoms, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. With the Swedes, whose country lay wholly on the Baltic, we in Britain had little or nothing to do; but with the Danes and Norwegians, who had one side of their land to the ocean, we had a great deal to do. The Danes were finally brought into one kingdom by a king named Gorm. The Danes have a great deal to say about this King Gorm and his wife Thyra. They are said to have made the Danewerk, the great dyke which was meant to defend Denmark against the Germans, and which was often spoken of in the late wars in those parts. Gorm's kingdom took in the Danish islands, Jutland, Scania, which is now a part of Sweden, and the northern part of Slewick, that is, the northern part of Denmark. In Charles the Great's time the boundary between Denmark and Germany had been the Eyder. But there were often wars between the Danes and the Germans, especially as Gorm and most of his people were still heathens and persecuted

such Christians as were in their country. So Henry, King of the East-Franks, called Henry the Fowler, came against Gorm and made him ask for peace and perhaps do homage. Then King Henry moved the boundary northwards from the Eyder to the Danewerk, and made the country between them into a mark, or border land under a margrave, and planted a Saxon colony there. Now though this Mark of Slewick did not last very long, for the Danes in Gorm's time got the frontier of the Eyder again and kept it till our days, still this German settlement north of the Eyder was the beginning of events of which the world has lately heard a great deal.

Pawnee Rock, Kansas

A short distance north of Pawnee Rock station, Kan., is a high southward facing cliff of sandstone known as Pawnee Rock, projecting as a rocky promontory from the broad ridge that forms the north side of the valley. The elements and the hand of man, says a report of the Geological Survey, have made great changes in its size and appearance since the days when the Santa Fe trail passed along its base. Here there were many encounters between the savages and the whites, and also between hostile bands of Indians, for the place is noted not only in pioneer history, but in Indian tradition as well. Names and initials of many travelers, from the early trappers and the "forty-niners" to the later army detachments, have been scratched on the smooth faces of the ledges.

Mangoes in Florida

Forty-five selected grafts of mango plants have been shipped from Madras, India, to an American horticulturist who, it is understood, will transplant the trees in Florida. It is believed that the importer intends to graft the Indian mangoes on Florida stock or else develop a special plantation of East Indian mangoes in Florida, reports the New York Times. The experiment is regarded with interest, as mangoes produced in India have a high reputation for excellence.

Changes Its Color

Doris accompanied me on a shopping trip. In a shop window she saw a child's red hat, which she greatly admired, says a contributor to the Chicago Tribune. It was with difficulty that I persuaded her to leave the window. A few days later we had occasion to pass the shop again. The red hat had been replaced by a blue one of the same style. Doris looked at it in surprise and exclaimed, "Well, the last time I saw you you were red!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, NOV. 20, 1916

EDITORIALS

Public Interests Dominant

THREE announcements have recently been made in the United States that should be regarded with unusual concern. The first of these emanated from the officers of the trainmen's brotherhoods, or unions, in reply to hints and intimations from the managers of certain of the railroads, and was to the effect that, in case the railroad corporations neglected or refused, on any ground, to comply with the terms of the Adamson law, the nationwide strike which was averted by that enactment would be declared. The second proceeded from the railroad companies, was practically an answer to the trainmen's challenge, and conveyed the information that virtually all of the rail-carrying companies would file, or had already filed, in United States courts, petitions seeking enjoinder of the operation of the Adamson law. The third came from a powerful group of industrial concerns, and stated that, following the example of employees who had gone to the legislative arm of the Government for aid in carrying out their campaign for shorter hours and better wages, this group had taken steps to perfect an organization to combat the labor unions.

It is well, at the very beginning, to attempt some adequate comprehension of the forces that are likely to be called into action in this contest. In doing so it might be best to begin with the railroads, which, with their branches, serve every quarter of the country, operate 377,000 miles of trackage, have a valuation of approximately \$20,000,000,000, and employ 1,695,483 men, at an annual wage and salary cost of \$1,373,422,472. The manufacturers, who it is said are committed to the organization of a National Industrial Conference Board, number more than 15,000, and, it is estimated, represent in excess of \$8,000,000,000 of capital. The total number of workers in the establishments controlled by the promoters of the projected organization is put at 7,000,000. The third factor in the equation is the organized labor of the country, which includes 400,000 trainmen and probably half as many more general railway employees, both of these classes going to make up the 2,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor. Much unorganized labor is employed by the railroads; on the other hand, the Industrial Workers of the World have a larger representation in all the manual departments of the carrying companies than is generally supposed.

To put the matter into the common phraseology of the time, man power preponderates on the side of the employees; money power on the side of the employers. Railroad managers have repeatedly asserted, since the enactment of the Adamson law, making eight hours a day's work on the lines, that their contention was directed, not so much against the eight-hour system, although they believe it unworkable and unjust, or against the additional outlay which its adoption would entail, as against the method by which the enactment of the law was brought about. They have complained from the beginning, and this complaint is, or will be, embodied in their several petitions for injunction, that the legislation which gave the trainmen victory was obtained from Congress under duress. They have been and are especially discontented with what they denounce as a measure hastily devised, and supported and passed with a view to partisan political advantage rather than with regard for the equities involved.

The manufacturers, according to one of their principal spokesmen, are imbued with the conviction that "the developments of the last year, politically and industrially, emphasize as never before the need of more comprehensive cooperative action in industry."

These summaries practically epitomize the case for the employers. The case for the labor organizations as a whole cannot be presented at this time, but it is possible, to give the view of the unions immediately interested, as it is reflected in published interviews with their officers. The paramount point is, What action will be taken by the 400,000 trainmen in case the railroads shall refuse to comply with the provisions of the Adamson law on Jan. 1? The union leaders, without hesitation, say that in such an event the strike averted by the President's friendly intervention will take place, the mandate for it having never been rescinded. In other words, the strike was simply suspended.

The public, which is the party most of all concerned in this situation, has not yet been taken into the account. But, of course, it must be considered, sooner or later, by all the other interested parties, and as the dominant factor. Touching the all-important phase of the question, let this be advanced: Congress convenes, for its short session, on the first Monday in December, which will be the fourth day of the month. That body will have nearly four weeks in which to reconsider the Adamson Bill, and to amend and strengthen it wherever necessary. Any defects resulting from hasty action in the late summer should be corrected. The act should be made to balance in the scales with perfect justice for both employers and employees. As revised and reenacted, it should and must be obeyed. Labor and capital have rights that should be respected; the public has rights that are sacred, and among these are freedom of social intercourse among all parts of the country, freedom of transportation for persons and things, freedom of trade, and freedom from disturbance, disorder and riot.

A peaceable adjustment of all differences between capital and labor in the United States is possible, and upon such an adjustment the people should insist, regardless of whatever may tend to hinder on either side.

The Mayor of Lyons on Morocco

IS A recent article in the Paris paper, *Le Journal*, M. Edouard Herriot, Mayor of Lyons and Senator for the Rhône, dwelt with a more than justified satisfaction on

the achievements of France in Morocco, during the past two years. After referring to the way in which the outbreak of the struggle in Europe found General Lyautey right in the midst of a complicated campaign in Morocco, he pointed out how the French Resident-General had never hesitated. He chose, M. Herriot said, the most daring, the most characteristically French course. He resolved not to relinquish a single square kilometer of ground won by French troops, and he succeeded in his purpose.

France's success in Morocco, during the past two years, has, indeed, often been a matter for comment, and, in many quarters, of no little surprise. M. Herriot takes the view, which is indeed the only possible one, that this success is mainly due to the statesmanship of General Lyautey. It was due in a great part, he says, to the bravery of the troops; but it was also due to General Lyautey's method, which consists in strengthening the work accomplished by force of arms by a wise economic policy. Ports have been constructed, notably at Casablanca; docks, quays, jetties are being built; towns are developing on the most modern lines, with an abundance of water, electricity and tramways; whilst education is spreading in every direction, education of a simple, practical nature which, as M. Herriot puts it, aims at making good craftsmen of the natives.

It is just this, of course, which is the most notable part of General Lyautey's achievement. For many years before the French occupation Morocco had been looked upon as very much a backwater, as far as enterprise and trade were concerned. Anyone who is familiar with conditions in the country, even so recently as ten or fifteen years ago, will have no difficulty in recalling that the outstanding impression conveyed by Morocco was one of stagnation. Whilst, therefore, it is not, perhaps, a matter of great surprise that the Moor, who has ever been a soldier, should be willing to fight for France, it is a matter of considerable surprise that the Moor should show himself disposed to work, and ready and eager to receive instruction in matters of trade and commerce. General Lyautey has deserved well of France, and France, as is shown by M. Herriot's article, is coming to recognize this fact very fully.

Thanksgiving

IN HIS proclamation appointing Thursday, Nov. 30, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, in accordance with a long established custom in the United States, President Wilson, while recognizing the countless and inestimable blessings which have come to the country in the past year, found himself unable to avoid reference to the tragedy that has "darkened the whole face of the world." In the midst of peace and happiness at home, "our thoughts," he says, "dwell with painful disquiet upon the struggles and sufferings of the nations at war, and of the peoples upon whom war has brought disaster without choice or possibility of escape on their part." "We cannot," he adds, and here he voices a feeling as widespread as the territory of the Republic, "think of our own happiness without thinking of their pitiful distress."

The highest of human sympathies are aroused in the Thanksgiving season. Even in ordinary circumstances the average person, at this time of year, is prompted and moved to look beyond self and all selfish considerations. The circumstances are now extraordinary to an exceptional degree, by reason of the prolongation of the conflict abroad, in their compelling appeal to the charity and generosity of the people of the United States, and this fact was undoubtedly in the thought of the President when he urged in his proclamation that the day he was appointing for Thanksgiving be employed beyond the mere expression of sympathy for the stricken people of the world.

There must, will, one may feel sure, be agreement, unqualified and hearty, with the President's position that there is, in this connection, no better way in which the people of the United States can show their attitude toward the people of the struggling nations than by contributing toward the relief of their privations. Response to this counsel and recommendation will no doubt be general. If the people of the United States are desirous of expressing real gratitude for the blessings that have come to them, for the peace, comfort, and prosperity which they are enjoying, they can do it most effectively in denying themselves the luxuries, as well as the frivolities, usually incident to the Thanksgiving season, and turning in to such relief funds as they may choose every penny they can spare. How much the people of the United States may do to ameliorate distress throughout the war-infested earth can be measured only by their resources.

Beyond most of the peoples of the world have they received; beyond all of their benevolence in the past they should give. Thanksgiving of the year 1916, in the United States, should be made memorable in history as a day in which the whole population, forgetting all else but brotherly love, arose as one man and gave freely of their abundance to the needy of all the troubled nations.

Relating to Hotels

READERS of this newspaper have been informed, through its news columns, that about 10,000 hotel men of the United States and Canada are to gather in New York this week, and that, during the Hotel Men's Exposition in the Grand Central Palace of that city, thousands of other people, who from time to time are the guests of hotels, will be shown how the hostilities of the two nations are conducted. There will be five days in which the curious and the interested may look into every department of what has become one of the greatest of modern industries. Exhibits will be no less complete than numerous. These are not intended to satisfy the curious, nor are they to be put forward as mere advertisements. The principal object of the hotel men's convention and the incidental exposition is educational. The time has been reached when the hotel is far more than a private convenience. It is quite proper now to regard it as a public service.

A new era for the hotel business dawned with the introduction of the automobile. That machine has

accomplished a wonderful social revolution already, but it is now only in the infancy of its usefulness. With the development of good roads it must be the means of promoting social contact on an easier and more comfortable basis than was dreamt of by the most fanciful a few years ago. The hotel is to be the rendezvous of innumerable human currents in the future. It is well that the hotel men, even now, are grasping the possibilities of the coming years. It lies with them to make their establishments ready for the traffic that will arise from an almost universal employment of the automobile in travel.

The hotel should be managed with regard to the great majority of its patrons, not with the view solely to the entertainment of the few. The removal of the bar from hotels is one great step in the right direction. Some day the proprietors of the leading establishments will realize that the dancing café patronage is not the best. Catering to the element that seeks excitement, and affects late hours, will not bring to the industry the confidence or the stability which it should have in order that it may take the place that is opening to it.

It is not an unreasonable time to say that there are hotels which have broken down, in a few hours on a New Year's eve, a reputation which it has taken years to build up. Here is a place, and now is a time, for the inauguration of at least one great reform. If there is a class that thinks it must indulge in an orgy at the end of one and the beginning of another year, the first-class hotel should not be put at its disposal. Hotel men should remember the very important fact that the great body of the people of the North American continent have a deep-seated regard for the decencies.

History and Historians

THE almost humorous picture drawn, recently, by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, who, with Mr. Julius Corbett, has been appointed to write the official history of the war, illustrates very forcibly the change that has come over history and history-making in the last hundred years or so. Mr. Fortescue was speaking in London, and he referred to the way they were handicapped by the fact that they only knew one side of affairs. Writing a history of the war before the war was over, he said, when they did not know what the issue would be; when they knew nothing of the other side, nothing of the diplomatic work, nothing of scandals and wirepulling, was impossible.

Now, the historian of the ancients, and his successors through many centuries, would have been little troubled by such difficulties. It is only, in fact, within recent years that the writing of history has become a thing of exactness. It is a vast subject, of course, stretching away in its course, back a thousand years and more before the Christian era, and finding its first undoubted expression in the historical books of the Old Testament. These books, as far as is known, represent the first attempt of mankind to record events as they actually took place, and from that day to the present, the great work of compilation has never ceased. The Jews were followed by the Greeks, the Greeks by the Romans and the Romans by a host of historians of many countries. Thus the story of the Jewish writers touches, at points, the story of the Greek Historian Herodotus; and so on to Thucydides, the greatest of all ancient historians. Then there is the plain, straightforward narrative of the Greek historian, Xenophon; and so the parable passes, as it were, to Rome, and is taken up by such writers as Sallust and Livy and Tacitus.

The Fourth and Fifth Centuries witnessed great changes in the history of history. The whole civilized world, as it was then known, had become Christian. The great deeds of antiquity began to lose their interest for men, and the whole of the world's history began to be recast on a so-called Christian model. Eusebius of Caesarea was the first great Christian historian. Measured by the modern standard, his ecclesiastical history may leave much to be desired in point of accuracy; it is, none the less, a record of first importance; whilst his "Chronica" became the basis for all medieval world chronicles. Then, the Renaissance and, subsequently, the Reformation brought about great changes in the art of history writing. It was a period when the desire for artistic and esthetic effect began to give way to the demand for fact and proof. It was an age when historical documents, especially ecclesiastical documents, were subjected to much searching criticism, and when the claims of this one or that one to authenticity were vigorously challenged.

It was not, however, until the Nineteenth Century, largely owing to the great work initiated by such men as Mabillon, of searching and cataloguing the archives of Europe, that history writing in its present form began to take definite shape. Since the middle of the Nineteenth Century, the writing of history has been completely transformed. Historical criticism has been remade. As it has been well put, hardly an old master remains an authoritative book of reference. Grote, Giesbrecht, and to some extent Gibbon, stand today by reason of other qualities than their truth. The history writer of today, therefore, has to comply with this demand for accuracy. It is, in fact, his own view of history, and it would be as impossible for him to write the account of current events, after the fashion of Suetonius' "Lives of the Caesars," as it would be for him to find any satisfaction in coloring himself with wood. Either Suetonius or Livy would, of course, have handled the whole situation with the utmost ease; gaps in the necessary data would, for them, have been only opportunities for exercising their literary sense of fitness. Such gaps would have been most surely filled with the most readable matter, and with the greatest skill. It is customary, nowadays, of course, to regard such methods as impossible, and yet if Livy were writing today on the banks of the Thames, as he wrote on the banks of the Tiber 2000 years ago, he would most surely produce a history of the great war, not only readable beyond most books, but well-nigh invaluable as a picture of the times. His details might be all wrong; but his very flights of fancy would throw an unexpected light on a character here and a character there, such as

never would have shone through the pages of modern history. There is, after all, something to be said for "history as an art."

Notes and Comments

THE Leonardo da Vinci Society of Italy has invited the press of the world to join with it in an effort to bring justice to bear upon the destroyers of works of art of unrivaled beauty and value. When the raider, intent upon reaping as much value as possible to a single bomb, appears over a city of little military significance, such as Venice, he should feel, they contend, that not alone Italy, but the rest of the civilized world is going to have something to say in the matter.

THEIR appeal cannot fall upon stony ground. Venice itself, apart from the treasures that hang on its walls, and adorn its galleries, has a jewel in the famous cathedral at the end of the Piazza San Marco that cannot be equalled and that certainly could not be replaced. Thus the picture for picture, work of art for work of art proposal of the Leonardo da Vinci Society, would leave even poetic justice unsatisfied, should a bomb burst upon St. Mark's mosaic floors and inside its walls of porphyry and marble.

ST. LOUIS, on Nov. 7, voted a \$3,000,000 bond issue for the improvement of its public school facilities. It is the expectation that, with this addition to the regular revenues of the board of education of the city, "there will be a place for every child to acquire the education to which he is entitled." This has the right sound. St. Louis, however, has always taken a jealous pride in its public schools.

TALKING of the high cost of house warming, is it not the experience of the average householder that a large percentage of the heat generated in his furnace is wasted in his cellar as a consequence of insufficient insulation? Asbestos wrapping for pipes has been found most serviceable in the reduction of family coal bills, but asbestos insulation is itself quite costly. Perhaps the recent discovery of large deposits of this material in Arizona may bring its employment into more general use. Canada is the only country in North America in which long-fiber asbestos has heretofore been produced, the Wyoming product being of the serpentine, short-fiber type. The Arizona asbestos is said to be a high grade material and may bring prices down.

IS THERE opportunity for women in Kansas? Listen: At the last election in that State fifty-eight women were elected county superintendents of instruction, thirty-six registers of deeds, twenty-five clerks of district courts, fifteen county treasurers, five county clerks, and two probate judges! Horace Greeley's advice as to the advisability of going West had reference especially to young men; but that was fifty years ago.

SOME persons may doubt the wisdom of going to school only a week to study such subjects as parliamentary law, argumentation, and public speaking, but evidently the purpose of the suffragists in offering such an intensive course as that now being presented, in Baltimore, is merely to give students a grasp of fundamentals. The details they may be trusted to work out for themselves, and in this, as in so much else, practice will make perfect. It is evident that the advocates of votes for women believe that a week's training of this sort is well worth while, else they would not be planning to open, in January, similar schools in thirty-six States.

ALREADY the staunch supporters of summer time, in the United Kingdom, are preparing for a great final effort to secure the advancement of the scheme from the realm of the emergency measure to that of the permanent provision. The Early Closing Association has passed a resolution which, after enumerating the blessings of summer time, or some of them, calls upon the Government to see to it that summer time shall come into force again next April, and on every succeeding April. The association is, of course, largely preaching to the converted; but it is as well to make assurance doubly sure.

TROPICAL products to the value of \$1,000,000,000 were brought into the United States last year. This means an increase of \$500,000,000 in a little more than a decade, notwithstanding the development, in that period, of citrus fruit culture within the United States. Of course, the amazing growth in the popularity of the banana must be taken into account. And then, again, it should be remembered that a large part of the tropical fruit coming into the United States annually is re-exported.

A QUESTION has arisen, in the United States, as to whether the prices of commodities shall be suited to the coins in circulation, or new coins shall be provided by the mint to meet the prices of commodities. The one-cent piece is the smallest unit of United States coinage at present, but millions of transactions occur daily on the basis of a five-cent unit. A publisher wrote to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, recently, recommending to the press the advocacy of a 1½-cent piece, a 2½-cent piece, and, possibly, a half-cent piece. Although there has been considerable discussion on the subject, opinion seems to be against such innovations, the belief being that present conditions and seeming requirements in this particular are abnormal and ephemeral. There seems, however, to be sufficient reason for some of these proposed coins, at all times.

THE first name of Miss Rankin, the Congresswoman-elect from Montana is spelled by the newspapers quite as often "Jeannette" as "Jeanette," and, as she is not yet mentioned in "Who's Who," it may be some time before the exact spelling becomes generally known. No ordinary rules govern the spelling of proper names. Even custom cannot be relied upon. The way Miss Rankin spells "Jeannette" or "Jeanette" must be accepted as the right way, in her case.